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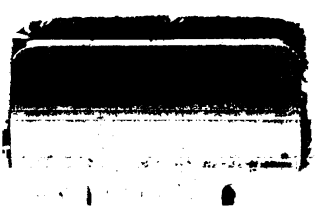


LIEUTENANT GENERAL

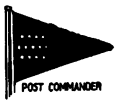
MAJOR GENERAL

BRIGADIER GENERAL

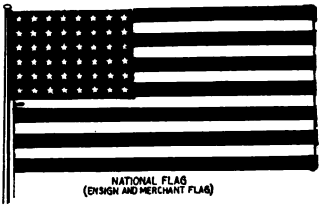
U.S. ENGINEER CORPS

COAST DEFENSE COMDR.

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE



POST COMMANDER



NATIONAL FLAG
(ENSIGN AND MERCHANT FLAG)

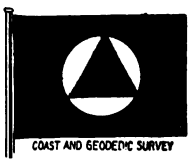
PRESIDENT'S FLAG

CONSULAR FLAG

COAST GUARD

NAVAL RESERVE

NAVAL MILITIA
DISTINGUISHING



COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

ADMIRAL

VICE ADMIRAL

SENIOR REAR ADMIRAL

JUNIOR REAR ADMIRAL

SENIOR COMMODORE

JUNIOR COMMODORE

SENIOR OFFICER PRESENT

MILITARY AND NAVAL RECOGNITION BOOK

A HANDBOOK ON THE ORGANIZATION, INSIGNIA OF RANK, AND CUSTOMS OF THE SERVICE OF THE WORLD'S IMPORTANT ARMIES AND NAVIES

BY

LIEUT. COMM. J. W. BUNKLEY
U. S. NAVY

60 FULL-PAGE PLATES
20 IN COLORS

SECOND EDITION—REVISED AND ENLARGED

NEW YORK
D. VAN NOSTRAND COMPANY
25 PARK PLACE
1918

NAVY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

UC 530
B8
1918

October 5, 1917.

To: LIEUTENANT J. W. BUNKLEY, U. S. NAVY,

SUBJECT: Publication of Article.

1. You are authorized to publish the manuscript submitted this day for scrutiny in accordance with Article 1534 (3) Navy Regulations, 1913.

Josephus Daniels

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BY

D. VAN NOSTRAND COMPANY

L. C.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION

THE great expansion in the existing corps of our Army and the organization of new services have necessitated many changes in insignia and the adopting of new insignia. The present edition has been revised and enlarged to include the changes. It also describes and illustrates the new war medals. A new chapter with a plate are devoted to the "War Medals and Decorations of the Allies."

A chapter on "The Public Health Service," with plates illustrating the insignia, is added, and a colored plate showing the distinctive markings of the aëroplanes of the world, accompanied by a short chapter on aëroplanes, is included in this edition.

JOEL WILLIAM BUNKLEY

Nov., 1918

396947

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION

THE following pages were prepared, not only for those in the Military and Naval Service, but also for the laymen who, since the beginning of the war, have shown such a keen interest in the uniforms, insignia, and customs of our fighting forces. The information was all obtained from official sources and every effort has been put forth to make it as correct and as complete as possible. Special stress has been laid on the insignia of rank, which has been shown in the most minute detail.

It is hoped that every man, both old and new, in the service will find this volume useful in recognizing the various insignia and uniforms of his own and sister services and of the foreign Armies and Navies, which he meets from day to day.

The chapters on the organization of our Army and Navy, the duties of the officers and men, as well as the composition of the various units, should prove particularly interesting at this time. Those on the customs of the service were written especially for men who have lately entered, or who contemplate entering, the military or naval life and who wish to become familiar with the etiquette and customs peculiar to such a life.

JOEL WILLIAM BUNKLEY

NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON
December, 1917

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MILITARY AND NAVAL RECOGNITION BOOK

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY BUREAUS AND CORPS

The President of the United States is Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

The Secretary of War is a civilian appointed by the President, and, as head of the War Department, has the care and control of the Army.

The Assistant Secretaries of War are civilians, appointed by the President, who perform the duties assigned to them by the Secretary and by law.

An Act of Congress, approved February 14, 1903, established the **General Staff Corps** and created a **Chief of Staff.**

The Chief of Staff is detailed by the President from the Officers of the Army at large not below the grade of Brigadier General.

The Chief of Staff, under the direction of the President and the Secretary of War, has supervision of all troops of the Line, of the Adjutant General's,

Inspector General's, Judge Advocate General's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, and Ordnance Departments, of the Corps of Engineers, and of the Signal Corps. He performs such other military duties as may be assigned to him by the President. The affairs of the Army are administered through the various Bureaus or Departments mentioned above and the General Staff Corps.

The Staff consists of the following:

General Staff Corps
Adjutant General's Department
Inspector General's Department
Judge Advocate General's Department
Quartermaster's Department
Medical Department
Ordnance Department
Corps of Engineers (except a limited number of battalions attached to the line)
Signal Corps

Staff Officers shall not assume command of troops unless put on duty under orders which specially so direct, by authority of the President.

Officers of the Medical Departments cannot exercise command except in their own departments.

The duties of the departments and corps enumerated above are as follows:

General Staff Corps. To prepare plans for the national defense.

To prepare plans for the mobilization of all military forces in time of war.

To investigate all questions affecting the efficiency of the Army and its state of preparedness.

To render professional aid and assistance to the Secretary of War and to general and other superior officers.

Adjutant General's Department. To have charge of orders, correspondence, and records of the Army.

All orders and instructions emanating from the President, the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, or any officer with a command equal to or greater than a brigade, are communicated to troops and individuals in the military service through this department. All records of the War Department relating to the history of every officer and soldier of the Army and to the movements and operations of troops, the records of all appointments, promotions, resignations, deaths, and other casualties are kept in this office.

To prepare and distribute commissions.

To have charge of the recruiting of the Army.

To have supervision of the pension of the War Department.

Inspector General's Department. To exercise a general observation over all matters pertaining to the efficiency of the Army, the condition and state of supplies of all kinds, of the expenditure of public property and moneys, and the condition of accounts of all disbursing officers, of the conduct, discipline, and efficiency of officers and troops.

Judge Advocate General's Department. To see that justice is administered. The Judge Advocate

General is the custodian of the records of all general courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and military commissions.

Quartermaster's Corps. To furnish all the necessary supplies in the Army with the exception of the subsistence stores, ordnance stores, medical supplies, and signal and engineer supplies.

To provide the Army with transportation animals, forage, fuel, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, barracks, storehouses, and other buildings.

To attend to all matters pertaining to military operations which are not assigned to some other bureau.

To have charge of the supply, distribution of, and accounting for the payment of the Army.

To subsist the Army.

To expend the funds appropriated for subsisting the enlisted men and for purchasing articles kept for sale to officers and enlisted men.

Medical Department. To supervise the sanitary condition of the Army.

To care for the sick and wounded.

To examine physically all officers and enlisted men.

To manage all military hospitals, etc.

Ordnance Department. To supply the Army, by purchase or manufacture, with arms, equipments, ammunition, and, in fact, everything pertaining to fighting material.

To establish and maintain arsenals and depots for the manufacture, repairing, and safe-keeping of ordnance stores.

To provide equipment for horses and field outfits for soldiers.

Engineer Department. To reconnoiter, survey, and make maps for military purposes, including the planning and superintendence of defensive or offensive works in the field, the construction and repair of fortifications, and the construction and repair of military roads and bridges.

To take charge of river and harbor improvements and to superintend the erection of important public buildings.

Signal Corps. To supervise the instruction in military signaling and telegraphy prescribed by the War Department.

To procure, preserve, and distribute the necessary supplies for the Signal Corps and for the lake and seacoast defense.

To construct, repair, and operate all military telegraph and telephone lines and cables, field telegraph trains, balloon trains, etc.

Air Service. To have charge of the construction and operations of all airships.

Embarkation Service. To coördinate all shipments of munitions and supplies of every kind and all troop movements whose ultimate destination is Europe, and to advise and assist the Chief of Staff in reference thereto. To have direct supervision, under the Chief of Staff, of all movements of supplies from points of origin to ports of embarkation. To supervise the operations of the latter, and to control the

employment of all Army transports engaged in the trans-Atlantic service and such commercial shipping as may be used to supplement that service. To arrange with the Navy for convoy service. This department is created for the period of the war.

The Army War College is located at Washington, D. C., and its purpose is to study Army warfare, strategy, and tactics, and to formulate methods and plans to conduct warfare under all conditions and circumstances.

CHAPTER II

COMPOSITION OF ARMY

THE Army of the United States is divided into three parts, designated as follows:

The **Regular Army,** the **National Guard,** and the **National Army.**

The Regular Army consists, mainly, of the following:

Infantry
Cavalry
Quartermaster's Corps
Ordnance Department
Signal Corps
Adjutant General's Department
Inspector General's Department
Judge Advocate General's Department
Additional Sergeants
Indian Scouts
Porto Rico Regiments
Field Artillery
Coast Artillery
Medical Department
Corps of Engineers
General Staff Corps
Detached Officer's List

Chaplains
Regular Army Reserve
Retired Officers
Retired enlisted men.

The National Guard is organized by States for interior State protection in times of peace. It is subject to call for special service, or to draft by the Federal authorities, under the National Defense Act, of June 3, 1916.

The guard is armed, uniformed, and equipped by the Federal Government from funds appropriated by Congress for that purpose, and allotted each year to the different States on the basis of the number of men in the National Guard organized in the States on the 30th day of June.

When drafted into Federal service the guard becomes part of the armed forces of the United States, and while in service is outside the control of States and receives the same pay and allowances as that of the officers and enlisted men of similar grade in the Regular Army, and is subject to the same laws, regulations, and discipline as the Regular Army. The guard is organized on the model of the Regular Army and maintains all branches of the service save aviation.

The National Army is composed of young men, strong, alert, competent. It is representative of our entire citizenship, and in its selection and training gives to all equal opportunity to serve and to command. The men who compose it are within the ages designated by Congress.

The regiments, brigades, and divisions of each arm of the above three groups are numbered in separate series, the first number to be as indicated in the following table:

	Regiment			Brigade				Division		
	Inf.	F.A	Cav.	E. grs.	Inf.	F.A.	Cav.	Inf.	F.A	Cav.
Regular Army..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	15[1]
National Guard.	101	101	101	101	51	51	51	26		
National Army..	301	301	301	301	151	151	151	76		

Engineer regiments (except Pioneers) will be numbered in the manner already approved and in effect.

The Officers' Reserve Corps is authorized by National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916.

Applicants commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps rank in the various sections according to grades and to length of service in their grades. Commissions are issued for five years.

In time of peace, officers of the Reserve are liable to service in the field for fifteen days every year, during which service they will receive the pay and allowances of their respective grades in the Regular Army. In time of actual or threatened hostilities the President may order members of the Officers' Reserve Corps, subject to physical examination, to temporary duty with the Regular Army, or as officers

[1] Cavalry divisions of the Regular Army will start at No. 15 in order to provide for the organization of other divisions, either mounted or dismounted.

in volunteer or other organizations that may be authorized by law, or as officers at recruit rendezvous and depots or on other duty. They may be promoted to vacancies in volunteer organizations or in the Regular Army. While Reserve officers are on such service they shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of the corresponding grades in the Regular Army.

Commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps are open to "such citizens as shall be found physically, mentally, and morally qualified." Enlisted men of the Regular Army and of the National Guard are eligible, but not officers.

The Enlisted Reserve Corps is also authorized by the National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916, the purpose or object being to secure an additional reserve of enlisted men in the following special branches: Medical Department, Quartermaster Corps, Engineer Corps, Ordnance Department, and Signal Corps, who can be brought to the aid of the Government in time of national crisis.

Applicants must be citizens between eighteen and forty-five years of age, physically and morally fit. Previous military training is not required.

In time of peace enlistment is for four years. Reservists must keep themselves physically fit and are liable to two weeks' military training a year. In time of war reservists may be assigned to duty wth units of the Regular Army or formed into separate units.

The officers and enlisted men of the Army are divided into two major divisions: the Staff and the Line.

The Staff has charge of the food, clothing, transportation, payment, armament, medical attendance, inspection, administration of justice, communication, etc.

A large portion of the duties in connection with the above, however, devolve, at times, upon officers of the Line.

The Line does the work in the field such as marching, fighting, campaigning, etc., and furnishes garrisons for fortified and unfortified posts.

The Line is divided into what is known as the **Arms of the Service,** as follows:

Cavalry	(Cav.)
Field Artillery	(F. A.)
Coast Artillery	(C. A.)
Infantry	(Inf.)
Engineers	(Eng.)

By Act of Congress a limited number of Battalions of Engineers constitute a part of the regular line of the Army. Their primary duties, however, are to construct mines, pontoons, military bridges, military roads and fortifications, etc., etc.

The Field Artillery accompanies an Army in the field and includes light artillery, horse artillery, siege artillery, and mountain artillery.

The Coast Artillery is organized upon a geographical basis and has charge of the fixed and movable ele-

ments of land and coast fortifications, including submarine mine defenses.

The Coast Artillery is divided into **Artillery Districts** under the command of an **Artillery District Commander,** an officer of rank of Colonel or a General Officer. Each district incorporates a fortified harbor.

Each district has one or more **Battle Commands,** under the command of a **Battle Commander,** usually an officer of the rank of Colonel. He commands all of the artillery defenses bearing upon a single channel of approach.

Each **Battle Command** is divided into two or more **Fire Commands** and **Mine Commands.** Each Fire Commander, usually a Major, commands a group of batteries. Each battery is commanded by a battery commander (a captain or lieutenant).

The Mine Commander commands the mine fields and the rapid-fire batteries and is coördinate with the fire commander.

Battery Commanders have other officers under their command, usually lieutenants, who perform the duties of **Range Officers** and **Emplacement Officers.** Battle Commanders have also **Communication and Searchlight Officers.** Fire Commanders have Communication Officers.

The Coast Artillery Corps is divided into companies, each company comprising a single battery.

CHAPTER III

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY IN THE FIELD

An Army Corps consists of two or more divisions organized under one command. A General, Lieutenant General, or a Major General commands a Corps.

A Division consists of two or more brigades, usually including several arms of the service. A Major General commands a division. Although the strength of a unit is subject to change, 19,000 men, at present, constitutes a division.

A typical infantry division (subject to changes to suit varying conditions) at present includes:

1 division headquarters
1 machine-gun battalion of four companies
2 Infantry brigades of two regiments and one machine-gun battalion (three companies each)
1 Field Artillery brigade of three regiments and one trench mortar battery
1 Engineer regiment
1 Field signal battalion
1 train headquarters and military police
1 ammunition train
1 supply train
1 engineer train (less pontoon and searchlight sections)
1 sanitary train of four ambulance companies.

A Brigade consists of two or three regiments of the same or different arms, organized under one command. A Brigadier General commands a brigade.

A Regiment consists of three battalions. A Colonel commands a regiment and it is the administrative unit in the Cavalry and Infantry. The strength of a regiment is about 3600 men.

A Battalion (called **Squadron** in the Cavalry) consists of four companies.

A Major commands a battalion.

A Company is the smallest constant fundamental unit. A Captain commands a Company.

A Squad consists of a Corporal and seven privates. The Corporal is the squad leader.

A Company is divided into **Squads,** two or three squads forming a section, two sections forming a **Platoon,** and four platoons a Company.

Company is the term used for Infantry, Coast Artillery, and Engineers.

Battery is the relative unit in the Field Artillery and **Troop** is the relative unit in the Cavalry.

The strength of a Company is as follows:

Infantry Company. Approximate strength: two Captains, one 1st Lieutenant, three 2d Lieutenants, 1st Sergeants, Mess Sergeants, Supply Sergeants, Sergeants, Corporals, Cooks, Buglers, Mechanics, Privates 1st class, Privates. — Total 250 men, 6 officers.

CHAPTER IV

DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS

ALL territory occupied by the Army of the United States in time of peace is divided into geographical divisions called Divisions and Departments, and commanded by general officers, generally a Major General, assigned by direction of the President.

The geographical division of territory for military purposes includes **Divisions, Departments, Districts,** and **Subdistricts.**

Departments are generally commanded by major generals or brigadier generals, districts by brigadier generals, and subdistricts by colonels or lieutenant colonels.

COAST ARTILLERY DISTRICTS

NAME	LIMITS	HEADQUARTERS
North Atlantic	Coast from northern boundary of Maine to southern boundary of Connecticut.	Boston, Mass.
Middle Atlantic	Coast from southern boundary of Connecticut to northern boundary of North Carolina.	New York, N. Y.
South Atlantic	Coast from northern boundary of North Carolina to southern boundary of Texas.	Charleston, S. C.
North Pacific	Coast from northern boundary of Washington to southern boundary of Oregon.	Seattle, Wash.
South Pacific	Coast from northern boundary of California to southern boundary of California.	San Francisco, Cal.

DEPARTMENTS

NAME	COMPOSITION	HEADQUARTERS
Northeastern Department	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.	Boston, Mass.
Eastern Department	New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Canal Zone, and Porto Rico.	New York, N. Y.
Southeastern Department	North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida.	Charleston, S. C.
Central Department	North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Kansas.	Chicago, Ill.
Southern Department	Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.	San Antonio, Tex.
Western Department	Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Utah, and Alaska.	San Francisco, Cal.
Hawaiian Department	Hawaiian Islands.	Honolulu, Hawaii.
Philippine Department	Philippine Islands.	Manila, P. I.

CHAPTER V

VARIOUS RANKS HELD IN ARMY

THERE are two general classes of men in the Army: commissioned officers, who exercise a certain authority over others by virtue of a commission issued to them by the President of the United States; and enlisted men, who constitute the rank and file of the Army.

Enlisted Men are divided into two general classes: **Privates** and **Noncommissioned Officers.**

Privates exercise no authority except that given to them temporarily by an immediate superior.

Noncommissioned Officers, called **Sergeants** and **Corporals,** are given warrants by virtue of which they exercise a limited authority.

Chaplains are clergymen with military commissions, by virtue of which they have charge of the spiritual welfare of soldiers. Retired officers are those who have been retired from active service but who are part of the Regular Army, being subject to the rules and articles of war.

The following are the grades in order of rank of officers and noncommissioned officers.

1. General
2. Lieutenant General
3. Major General

4. Brigadier General
5. Colonel
6. Lieutenant Colonel
7. Major
8. Captain
9. First Lieutenant
10. Second Lieutenant
11. Aviator, Signal Corps
12. Cadet
13. Field Clerks: Field Clerks, Q. M. Corps
14. (*a*) Sergeant major, regimental; sergeant major, senior grade, Coast Artillery Corps; (*b*) quartermaster sergeant, senior grade, Quartermaster Corps; master hospital sergeant, Medical Department; master engineer, senior grade, Corps of Engineers; master electrician, Coast Artillery Corps; master signal electrician; band leader; (*c*) hospital sergeant, Medical Department; master engineer, junior grade, Corps of Engineers; engineer, Coast Artillery Corps
15. Ordnance sergeant; quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Corps; supply sergeant, regimental
16. Sergeant major, squadron and battalion; sergeant major, junior grade, Coast Artillery Corps; supply sergeant, battalion, Corps of Engineers
17. (*a*) First Sergeant; (*b*) sergeant, first class, Medical Department; sergeant, first class, Quarter-

master Corps, sergeant first class, Corps of Engineers; sergeant, first class, Signal Corps; electrician sergeant, first class, Coast Artillery Corps; electrician sergeant, Artillery Detachment, United States Military Academy; assistant engineer, Coast Artillery Corps; (*c*) master gunner, Coast Artillery Corps; master gunner, Artillery Detachment, United States Military Academy; band sergeant and assistant leader, United States Military Academy band; assistant band leader; sergeant bugler; electrician sergeant, second class Coast Artillery Corps; electrician sergeant, second class, Artillery Detachment, United States Military Academy; radio sergeant

18. Color sergeant
19. Sergeant; supply sergeant, company; mess sergeant; stable sergeant; fireman, Coast Artillery Corps
20. Corporal.

In each grade and subgrade, date of commission, appointment, or warrant determines the order of precedence.

Generals are the officers in command of an army or any of its larger units, such as Army Corps, Divisions, and Brigades. Generals also are appointed to the command and general supervision of the artillery and engineers of a large force, and the rank of General is bestowed on senior officers in the Medical Corps and

other auxiliary services. There are four grades of the rank — General, Lieutenant General, Major General, and Brigadier General. The General's rank is the highest among general officers. The rank is conferred only by special Act of Congress.

Since in regimental rank the major is two grades above the lieutenant, it seems at first sight strange that the Lieutenant General should hold a higher rank than the Major General. The explanation is that if one takes the historical origin of these titles the Lieutenant General is the assistant of the full General; as in a company, the lieutenant comes next to the captain. In the title Major General, Major was originally the substantive and General the adjective.

The term "Staff Officer" has two meanings. It is sometimes used to denote the officers of a regiment who are not doing duty with companies or squadrons, but assisting the Colonel in his command. But in its more correct sense the word "Staff Officer" means an officer not attached to any regiment, but employed in connection with the command of an army or one of its higher units, or on some special duty. The group of officers who assist a General in his work are described as his staff, and the General himself is a Staff Officer.

Adjutant is a title held only while the officer is performing his duties. He may be a Captain or Lieutenant in his regiment, and he acts as a kind of secretary to the officer commanding the unit, seeing

to the general routine of the regiment and the issue of the orders, which he signs.

All officers from Major to Colonel inclusive, whether of the line or staff corps, are regarded as **Field Officers.**

The **Field and Staff** of a regiment consists of the Colonel, the Lieutenant Colonel, three Majors, the regimental adjutant, and the battalion adjutants.

Regimental headquarters consists of a Colonel and a Lieutenant Colonel. Battalion headquarters consists of a Major and a Battalion Adjutant.

The Supply Officer, Chaplain, and Medical Officers on duty with a regiment are in practice considered staff officers of the Colonel.

The Adjutant has charge of all official correspondence. He keeps a complete journal of events, including a record of all orders given and all reports received.

The Supply Officer supervises all details of transportation animals, forage, fuel, clothing, quarters, camp equipage, etc., is the purchasing and disbursing officer, and has charge of the details of subsistence.

The Headquarters Company of a regiment has two Captains, two 1st Lieutenants, and three 2d Lieutenants. One of the Captains is the regimental adjutant and the other commands the headquarters company. One 1st Lieutenant is the regimental intelligence officer.

The supply company has one Captain who is the regimental supply officer and one 1st Lieutenant who is his assistant.

The machine gun company has one Captain, two

1st Lieutenants, and three 2d Lieutenants. The Rifle Company has one Captain, three 1st Lieutenants, and two 2d Lieutenants.

The Noncommissioned officers of the Headquarters Company are one Regimental Sergeant Major, three Battalion Sergeant Majors, and two Regimental Color Sergeants.

The supply Company has three Regimental Supply Sergeants.

CHAPTER VI

UNITED STATES

Army Uniforms

Soldiers' dress has become more somber throughout the world. Anything which would catch and reflect the light or distinguish at a distance officers from men is dispensed with under war conditions.

The question of visibility has transformed the uniform of not only the British Army, but also that of the Belgians and of the French, and the enemy's troops use the well-known "field gray."

The field uniform of the United States Army is khaki or "olive drab." Puttees, leggins, or boots are worn.

The undress cap of the Army officer is the same for all ranks (see Plate II). General officers in field hats are distinguished by their **gold** hat cords, while other officers wear the gold and black striped hat cord. Enlisted men wear hat cords of different colors, depending upon the corps to which they belong. Stripes of the same colors on trousers denote the various corps in the blue uniform except in the infantry, the stripes of which are white (see Plate XI).

Quartermaster's Corps	**Buff**
Corps of Engineers	**Scarlet and white**
Ordnance Department	**Black and scarlet**

Signal Corps	Orange and white
Infantry	Light blue
Cavalry	Yellow
Artillery	Scarlet
Medical Corps	Maroon and white
Army Field Clerks, Field Clerks, Quartermaster Corps	Silver and White
Corps of Interpreters, Corps of Intelligence Police	Green and White
Air Service	Green and black
Tank Service	Gray
Chemical Service	Cobalt blue and golden yellow
Machine Gun Units	The keeper and acorn are red

Caps to be known as "Overseas Caps," similar to those worn by the Scottish Highlanders, have been adopted as part of the uniform for officers, soldiers, and other uniformed members of the American Expeditionary Forces. There is no show of color on the cap. The caps are of the same color as the field uniforms. General Officers wear a gold edging around the cap, while other officers wear an edging of the same color as that of the arm of the service to which they belong.

Enlisted men wear the device on the cap shown in Plate VI.

The insignia of corps, department, or arm of service, or aid, are not worn on the overcoat.

The insignia of rank is indicated on the sleeve of the overcoat as follows (see Plate II):

General. Four silver stars, or two silver stars and coat of arms, in horizontal row, with one broad stripe of black braid below and one narrow stripe of black braid above.

Lieutenant-General. Three silver stars in horizontal row, with one broad stripe of black braid below and one narrow stripe of black braid above.

Major General. Two silver stars in horizontal row, with one broad stripe of black braid below and one narrow stripe of black braid above.

Brigadier General. One silver star with one broad stripe of black braid below and one narrow stripe of black braid above.

Colonel. An ornamentation of five narrow strands of black braid forming three knots.

Lieutenant Colonel. An ornamentation of four narrow strands of black braid forming three knots.

Major. An ornamentation of three narrow strands of black braid forming three knots.

Captain. An ornamentation of two narrow strands of black braid forming three knots.

First Lieutenant. An ornamentation of one narrow strand of black braid forming three knots.

Second Lieutenant. An ornamentation of one narrow strand of brown braid forming three knots.

Officers of the General Staff Corps wear under the black braid ornamentation a broad stripe consisting of four strands of black braid.

All officers who are assigned by orders of the War Department to perform the duties of General Staff

officers with the headquarters of armies, corps, and divisions wear the insignia of the General Staff Corps, including the band of black braid on the sleeve. Similarly adjutants, inspectors, judge advocates, quartermasters, signal officers, ordnance officers, and interpreters of brigades and higher units, and their assistants, when regularly detailed as such by competent authority, wear the insignia of the appropriate corps or department.

The insignia of rank of officers, in service uniforms, is worn on shoulder loops made of the same material as the coat (see Plate I).

General [1]	The coat of arms between two silver stars 4 silver stars
Lieutenant General	3 silver stars
Major General	2 silver stars
Brigadier General	1 silver star
Colonel	silver eagle
Lieutenant Colonel	silver oak leaf
Major	gold oak leaf
Captain	2 silver bars
First Lieutenant	1 silver bar
Second Lieutenant	1 gold bar

All officers except those assigned to the general staff wear a brown stripe around the cuff of the coat. The officers attached to general staff wear a black stripe.

[1] The insignia of rank of a general is left to the discretion of the wearer, and may be either four stars or the national coat of arms, head of eagle up, midway between two stars.

PLATE III — UNITED STATES ARMY
Officers' Collar Ornaments

All Officers of Regular Army

All Officers of the Reserve Corps

All Officers of Volunteers

General Staff Corps

Adjutant General's Department

Inspector General's Department

Judge Advocate General's Department

Quartermaster Corps

Ordnance Department

Signal Corps

Air Service

Aids to Lieutenant General

Aids to Major General

Aids to Brigadier General

Field Clerk Adjutant General's Department

Corps of Engineers

Corps of Engineers, Adjutant

Corps of Engineers, Quartermaster

PLATE IV — UNITED STATES ARMY
Officers' Collar Ornaments

Chemical Service

Tank Service

Field Clerk Quartermaster Corps

Cavalry

Cavalry, Adjutant

Cavalry, Quartermaster

Field Artillery (worn also by officers of medium trench mortar units)

Field Artillery, Adjutant

Field Artillery, Quartermaster

Coast Artillery, Quartermaster

Coast Artillery (worn also by officers in heavy trench mortar units and in anti-aircraft artillery units)

Coast Artillery, Adjutant

Infantry, Porto Rico Regiment

Infantry, Philippine Scouts

Infantry

* Numerals are omitted when on detached duty.
† Number of regiment in upper angle when applicable.

PLATE V — UNITED STATES ARMY
Officers' Collar Ornaments

Infantry, Adjutant

Infantry, Quartermaster

Machine Gun Battalion, including anti-aircraft

Medical Corps

Sanitary Corps

Ambulance Service

Veterinary Corps

Dental Corps

Senior Military Aviator

Junior Military Aviator

Observer

Senior Military Aeronaut

Junior Military Aeronaut

Corps of Interpreters

Officers not commissioned in any particular arm of the service

All Officers except Engineers

Service Buttons

Engineer Corps Officers

*Numerals are omitted when on detached duty.

Wound and War Service chevrons of gold are worn, when authorized, by officers and men. War Service chevrons are worn on the lower half of the left sleeve by each officer and enlisted man who has served six months in the zone of the advance in the war, and an additional chevron for each six months of similar service thereafter. For service of less than six months duration the chevron is sky blue in color.

Wound chevrons are worn on the lower half of the right sleeve by each officer and enlisted man who has received a wound in action with the enemy which necessitates treatment by a medical officer and an additional chevron for each additional wound. Not more than one chevron is worn for two or more wounds received at the same time. Disablement by gas necessitating treatment by a medical officer is considered to be a wound.

Officers' collar ornaments (Plates II to V) are made of bronze, for service uniforms, gilt or gold for dress or white uniforms. Two ornaments are worn on each side of the collar. The one nearest the front designates the Army. For the regular Army a "U. S." is worn (Plate III); for the present time for the National Army, the National Guard and the Volunteer Army, the letters "N. A." are superimposed on the "U. S." (Plate II); in the future all officers will wear only the letters "U. S." The other ornament signifies the arm of the service, department or corps, or the insignia of aids, or chiefs of staff. Chaplains wear the

silver Latin cross on the cuff of the sleeve of all uniforms, but not on the collar.

Officers serving by appointment or under commission in another subdivision of the Army than that in which they hold permanent commissions wear the monogramic letters of that subdivision of the Army in which they hold permanent commissions, and the insignia of the new rank and the insignia of the corps, department, or arm of service in which commissioned at the time.

Officers detailed for duty with an organization for which no officer's insignia is prescribed, wear the insignia of the arm or corps in which they hold commissions. If not commissioned in any particular arm or corps, they may wear a disc three-quarters of an inch in diameter, with raised rim, bearing the coat of arms of the United States.

Officers and enlisted men of the line of the Army detailed for duty either by organizations or as individuals, with another arm or branch of the line, wear the uniform of the arm or branch with which detailed.

When the shirt is worn without the coat, the insignia of rank worn on the collar of the shirt is as follows:

Regular Service

Major General of the Line. On both sides, in the middle of the collar, the letters "U. S." and two stars, points up.

Brigadier General of the Line. Same as for major general, but with only one star on each side.

For General Officers of Staff Corps or Departments. Substitute for the letters "U. S." on the left side the proper device.

Colonel. On the right side in the middle of the collar, the letters "U. S." and an eagle, beak to the front. On the left side, the insignia of corps, department, or arm of service.

Lieutenant Colonel. On the right side, the letters "U. S." and a silver oak leaf, point up. On the left side, the insignia of corps, department, or arm of service.

Major. Same as lieutenant colonel (substituting "a gold oak leaf").

Captain. Same as lieutenant colonel (substituting "two silver bars").

First Lieutenant. Same as lieutenant colonel (substituting "one silver bar").

Second Lieutenant. Same as lieutenant colonel (substituting "one gold bar").

General Staff Officers, Chiefs of Staff, Aids, and Chaplains. Substitute on the left side of the collar the proper device in place of the insignia of corps, department, or arm of the service.

Volunteers of Officers' Reserve Corps

Same as for officers of the regular service, except that the letters "U. S. V." or "U. S. R." are substituted for the letters "U. S."

National Army Service

Officers of the National Guard in federal service and of the National Army, at present wear the same as for officers of the regular Army except that the letters "N. G." or "N. A." are superimposed on the letters "U. S."

Enlisted Men

Enlisted men wear the button insignia on the service coat, the button with the letters "U. S." being worn on the right side of the collar, the number of the organization below when applicable, and the button with the corps, department, or regiment and company on the left side. This button also bears the company letter for men in troops, batteries, and companies of the line of the Army. (Plate X.)

The letters "U. S.," and the insignia of corps, department, or arm of service (all in gilt) are worn on the dress and the white coats and are placed as in the case of officers. These devices are "cutouts," not buttons or discs. Enlisted scouts wear the letters "U. S. S."

Brassards are bands of cloth worn on the right upper arms of officers and enlisted men assigned to certain special duties, as follows: surgeons, members of the hospital corps, nurses, chaplains, and the personnel engaged exclusively with the removal and trans-

portation of the sick and wounded, white with a red Geneva cross; agents and signalmen, blue; guides and scouts, green; orderlies and messengers, red; trench cleaners, white; camping parties, yellow; salvage parties, khaki with the word "Salvage" in red letters.

When the shirt is worn without the coat the button insignia is worn on the collar.

The rank of noncommissioned officers ("noncoms") is shown by the chevron worn on the upper part of both sleeves of coat, overcoat, or shirt (when worn without coat) (Plates VI to IX incl.). During the present emergency chevrons are worn on the right sleeve only. These chevrons are olive-drab on the field uniform. On other uniforms they are of various colors, depending on the uniform and the arm of the service to which they belong. Specialty marks worn with the chevrons indicate the particular duty the noncommissioned officer performs. Distinguishing marks are worn on both upper sleeves by privates and "noncoms" to indicate some particular accomplishment, as, for instance, a cook, or a gun pointer. Chevrons to denote qualification with the rifle, pistol, and machine gun, are worn on the cuff of the sleeve of the service coat. Diagonal "service" stripes, one for each three year period, are worn on lower part of each sleeve of dress coat.

Army Field Clerks, and Field Clerks, Quartermaster Corps wear the same uniform as officers, omitting all insignia of rank, and the brown braid

PLATE VI — UNITED STATES ARMY

Enlisted Men's Cap Device, Chevrons and Specialty Marks

CAP DEVICE FOR ALL ENLISTED MEN

1 2 3 4 5

1 Regimental Sergeant Major and Sergeant Major, senior grade
2 Regimental Supply Sergeant
3 Battalion and Squadron Sergeant Major and Sergeant Major, junior grade
4 Battalion and Squadron Supply Sergeant
5 Sergeant, first class

6 7 8 9 10

6 First Sergeant
7 Color Sergeant
8 Supply Sergeant
9 Mess Sergeant
10 Stable Sergeant

11 12 13 14 15

11 Band Sergeant
12 Sergeant Bugler, and Sergeant of Field Music, U. S. Military Academy
13 Motor Sergeant
14 Sergeant
15 Corporal

PLATE VII — UNITED STATES ARMY

Enlisted Men's Chevrons and Specialty Marks

16 Corporal Bugler
17 Band Corporal
18 Lance Corporal
19 Chauffeur, first class
20 Chauffeur

21 Assistant Chauffeur
22 Bugler, first class
23 Bugler
24 Chief Mechanic
25 Mechanic

26 Saddler
27 Horseshoer
28 Cook
29 Wagoner
30 Musician, first, second and third class

31 Master Electrician
32 Engineer
33 Assistant Engineer
34 Electrician Sergeant, first class
35 Electrician Sergeant, second class

36 Fireman
37 Radio Sergeant
38 Master Gunner
39 Casemate Electrician
40 Observer, first class

PLATE VIII—UNITED STATES ARMY

Enlisted Men's Chevrons and Specialty Marks

41 42 43 44 45

41 Observer, second class
42 Plotter
43 Coxswain
44 Chief Planter
45 Chief Loader

46 47 48 49 50

46 Gun Commander
47 Gun Pointers
48 Master Engineer, senior grade
49 Master Engineer, junior grade
50 Ordnance

51 52 53 54 55

51 Master Signal Electrician
52 Master Hospital Sergeant
53 Hospital Sergeant
54 Quartermaster Sergeant, senior grade
55 Quartermaster Sergeant

56 57 58 59

56 Drum Major
57 Band Leader
58 Assistant Band Leader
59 Master Engineer, senior grade, tank corps

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS

60 61 62 63 64

60 Artillery, Ammunition Trains, Artillery Parks, Headquarters of Army Artillery, of Artillery Brigades, of Coast Artillery Districts
61 Cavalry, Headquarters Troops of Divisions, Machine Gun Squadrons, Headquarters of Cavalry Divisions and Brigades and of Trains
62 Infantry, Pioneer Infantry, Philippine Scouts, Machine Gun Battalions, Disciplinary Barracks Guard, United States Guards, Headquarters of Territorial Departments and of Infantry Divisions and Brigades and of Trains
63 Engineers, Engineer Trains
64 Ordnance Department

PLATE IX — UNITED STATES ARMY

Enlisted Men's Chevrons and Specialty Marks

65 66 67 68 69

65 Signal Corps
66 Medical Department, Sanitary Trains
67 Quartermaster Corps, Supply Trains
68 Tank Corps
69 Chemical Service

70 71 72 73

70 Enlisted Aviator
71 General Recruiting Service
72 Service Schools and U. S. M. A. Detachment
73 General Headquarters, Headquarters of Armies and Corps

MARKS TO DENOTE SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS

74 75 76 77 78

74 First Class Gunner (Field Artillery, and Gun and Mortar Company, Coast Artillery)
75 Second Class Gunner (Field Artillery, and Gun and Mortar Company, Coast Artillery)
76 First Class Gunner (Mine Company, Coast Artillery)
77 Second Class Gunner (Mine Company, Coast Artillery)
78 Badge of Excellence in Coast Artillery Target Practice

79 80 81 82 83

79 Expert Rifleman
80 Sharpshooter
81 Marksman
82 Expert Pistol Shot
83 First Class Pistol Shot

84 85 86 87 88

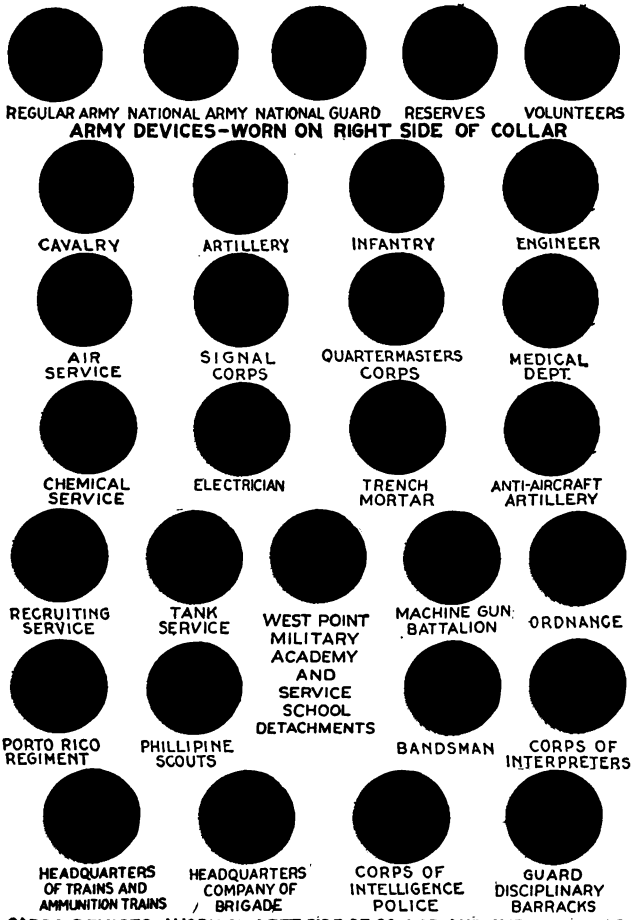
84 Expert Machine Gunner
85 Sharpshooter (Machine Gun)
86 Marksman (Machine Gun)
87 Marksman Special Course "IA"
88 Mechanic (Air Service)

89

89 Wound and War Service Chevron worn by officers and men on outer half of lower part of sleeve, wound chevron worn on right sleeve, war service chevron on left sleeve

PLATE X — UNITED STATES ARMY

Enlisted Men's Collar Devices



COLORS OF THE BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE

GENERAL OFFICERS

CAVALRY

ARMY FLAGS AND SIGNALS

INFANTRY

2 FIELD ARMY HEADQUARTERS

4 INFANTRY DIV. HEADQUARTERS

3 CAVALRY DIV. HEADQUARTERS

ARTILLERY

ENGINEERS

6 1 INFANTRY BRIGADE

3 2 CAVALRY BRIGADE

1 ARTILLERY BRIGADE

MEDICAL CORPS (ENLISTED MEN)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

QUARTERMASTERS CORPS & SUPPLY TRAIN

2 AMMUNITION TRAINS & DISTRIB. POINTS

HOSPITAL, HOSP. TRAIN, FIELD AMB. DRESSING STA'N

SIGNAL CORPS

CHAPLAINS

CAVALRY GUIDON

ARTILLERY GUIDON

SIGNAL CORPS GUIDON

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

AMBULANCE CO GUIDON

T FIELD TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

P FIELD POST OFFICE

SERVICE SCHOOL DETACHMENT

COMPANY FLAGS

COMPANY A. COMPANY C. COMPANY E COMPANY G. COMPANY I. COMPANY L.

COMPANY B. COMPANY D. COMPANY F. COMPANY H. COMPANY K. COMPANY M.

DRESS TROUSERS STRIPES

FOR OFFICERS

FOR NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS, TRUMPETERS, ETC.

on the cuff of the service coat. Cord for service hat to be of silver and black silk intermixed.

The collar insignia for Army field clerks consists of two crossed quill pens, with the Adjutant General's shield in lower angle. The collar insignia for field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, consists of two crossed quill pens, with the insignia of Quartermaster Corps in lower angle.

Postal Agents, attached to units in the field, wear the same uniform as Army Field Clerks, omitting all insignia on the collar. On the left arm, midway between the elbow and the top of the sleeve is worn a brassard of gray postal service cloth, bearing in two lines the legend POSTS U. S. A. stenciled in black in letters three fourths inch high.

The collar ornament of the Air Service is a vertical propellor blade of silver between two bronze spread wings.

Senior Military Aviators wear on left breast a silver-embroidered, double-wing shield with U. S. in gold in center and star above (see Plate V).

Aviator Observers wear on their left breast a single-wing, white-embroidered, to the left of an "O" of Gothic design. Junior Military Aviators and Reserve Military Aviators wear on left breast a silver-embroidered, double-wing shield, with U. S. in gold in center of shield.

Senior Military Aëronauts and Junior Military Aëronauts wear on their left breasts insignias similar to those worn by Senior and Junior Military Aviators

with a balloon between the wings in lieu of the shield. The letters "U. S.," in gold, are embroidered in the center of the balloon and a basket is suspended below.

Candidates for commissions on a flying status at schools of military aëronautics, Signal Corps aviation schools, balloon schools, and observers' schools wear the uniform of enlisted men of the Signal Corps, with the addition of a band of white pique, one and a half inches wide, around the cap and service hat.

Dark blue is the color for designating all general officers (excepting Quartermaster General, and Brigadier Generals of the Quartermaster Department), the Adjutant General's Department, Inspector General's Department, and Judge Advocate General's Department. The colors for the other departments are readily distinguishable on Plate XI.

During the time of war the full dress and dress uniforms are not worn. General officers (except chief of coast artillery, chief of engineers, Quartermaster General, brigadier generals of the Quartermaster's Corps); officers below the rank of Brigadier General, holding permanent appointments in the staff corps and departments, and Chaplains (except Quartermaster, Engineer, Medical, and Signal Corps), wear dark blue dress trousers without stripes.

Chief of the Coast Artillery, Chief of Engineers, Quartermaster General, brigadier generals of the Quartermaster Corps, Officers of the Engineer Corps,

Medical Corps, and those holding permanent appointments in the Quartermaster Corps and Signal Corps wear dark blue trousers with broad stripes (one and a half inches) of the color of the branch of the service.

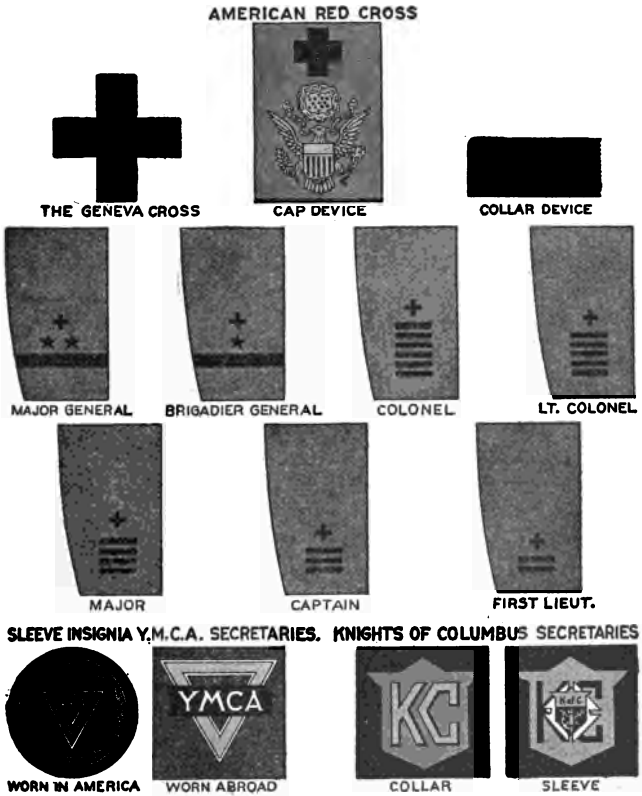
Officers of the Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry wear sky-blue dress trousers with stripes of the color of the branch of the service, except Infantry, which uses white.

Stripes of the color designating the branch of the service are worn by enlisted men on their dress trousers, again excepting the infantry, which uses a white stripe, sergeants using a broad stripe (one and one fourth inch), corporals a narrow stripe (half inch), and musicians and trumpeters two white stripes.

Flags are used in the Army for various designations, and Plate XI shows a number that are in common use. On the flag designating Infantry Brigade Headquarters the division number is given above and brigade number below. The same is true of the Cavalry Brigade Headquarters flag. The flag used to designate a field hospital is similar in design, although somewhat larger than that used by field ambulances, hospital trains, regimental hospitals, and dressing stations. On the cavalry guidon the regimental number is shown above and the troop letter below. The regimental number is also shown above, and battery letter below, on the artillery guidon; and the signal corps guidon carries a designation of the corps with the company letter above.

When Infantry regiments are in camp the company flag is usually flown at the head of each street. Companies in the first battalion have a flag which carries a red field, while for the second battalion the field is white, and a blue field is used to designate companies in a third battalion.

PLATE XII — RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS



Of the many patriotic societies that are coöperating with the military forces to lessen the soldier's hardships, the Red Cross stands foremost. Its purpose is to distribute hospital equipment, to establish and maintain hospitals, canteens, recreation huts, and rest houses for our soldiers.

A uniform of olive drab or khaki, similar to that of our army, is worn while in the field with the insignia of rank as shown above.

The Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus are also doing a most excellent work in looking out for the welfare of the soldiers in every manner their ingenuity can devise.

CHAPTER VII

ARMY ETIQUETTE AND CUSTOMS

"COURTESY among military men is indispensable to discipline; respect to seniors will not be confined to obedience to duty, but will be extended on all occasions." (Army Regulations.)

SALUTES

As in the daily civil life we see courtesy extended by the tipping of the hat, so, in military life, this courtesy is shown in the form of a salute. From the beginning of time, the custom of saluting has been found wherever there was a military organization.

Thirty paces or less is saluting distance; that is, salutes are not as a rule given at a greater distance than about thirty paces.

Six paces is the distance at which the salute should be given if you are coming that near or nearer. If not coming within six paces salute when you are at the nearest distance. To salute with the hand, first assume the position of a soldier or march at attention. Look the person you are to salute straight in the eye when at the proper distance, raise the right hand smartly till the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of the headdress or forehead above the right eye,

thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to the left, forearm inclined about 45°, hand and wrist straight. Maintain the position of salute, looking the person you are saluting straight in the eye until he acknowledges the salute or until he has passed, then drop the hand smartly to the side. The salute is given with the right hand only.

The rifle and saber salute may be found in the drill regulations.

Be careful about returning the salute of those under you. Do not do so with a cigar or pipe in your mouth. It is both unmilitary and impolite.

The national or regimental color or standard uncased, passing a guard or other armed body, will be saluted, the field music sounding "to the color" or "to the standard." Officers or enlisted men passing the uncased color will render the prescribed salute; with no arms in hand, the salute will be the hand salute, using the right hand. Use the saber or rifle salute if armed with the saber or rifle.

The national flag and the regimental flag belonging to dismounted organizations of the Army are called colors. Those belonging to mounted organizations are called standards. These are the only flags a soldier salutes, except the salute to the flag at retreat and the salute to the flag aboard ship.

Whenever the **National Anthem** is played at any place when persons belonging to the military service are present, all officers and enlisted men not in formation will stand at attention facing toward the music

(except at retreat, when they shall face toward the flag). If in uniform, and covered, they shall salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining the position of salute until the last note of the anthem. If not in uniform and covered, they shall uncover at the first note of the anthem, holding the headdress opposite the left shoulder, and so remain until its close except that in inclement weather the headdress may be slightly raised. The same rules apply when **to the color** or **to the standard** is sounded as when the National Anthem is played.

At parade, and other ceremonies under arms, the command shall render the prescribed salute and shall remain in the position of salute while the National Anthem is being played; also at retreat and during ceremonies when **to the color** is played, if no band is present. If not under arms, the organizations shall be brought to attention at the first note of the National Anthem, **to the color** or **to the standard**, and the salute rendered by the officer or noncommissioned officer in command.

If the command is in line at a halt (not in the field) and armed with the rifle, or with sabers drawn, it shall be brought to **present arms** or **present sabers** before its commander salutes in the following cases: When the National Anthem is played or when "to the color" or "to the standard" is sounded during ceremonies, or when a person is saluted who is its immediate or higher commander or a general officer, or when the National or regimental color is saluted.

Salutes and honors, as a rule, are not paid by troops actually engaged in drill, on the march, or in the field under campaign or simulated campaign conditions. Troops on the service of security pay no compliment whatever.

If two detachments or other commands meet, their commanders will exchange salutes, both commands being at attention.

No salute is rendered when marching in double time or at a trot or gallop.

A noncommissioned officer or private in command of a detachment without arms salutes all officers with the hand, but if the detachment be on foot and armed with the rifle or carbine, he makes the rifle or carbine salute, and if armed with a saber he salutes with it.

Salutes shall be exchanged between officers and enlisted men at all times of the day and night when meeting, passing near, or being addressed, the junior in rank or the enlisted man saluting first, except when at drill, work, games, or mess or in a military formation.

When an officer enters a room where there are several enlisted men the word "attention" is given by some one who perceives him, when all rise, uncover, and remain standing at attention until the officer leaves the room or directs otherwise. Soldiers at meals do not rise, but stop eating and remain seated at attention.

Soldiers actually at work or engaged in athletic exercises do not salute unless spoken to.

An enlisted man, if seated, rises on the approach

of an officer, faces toward him, and salutes. If standing, he faces the officer for the same purpose. If the parties remain in the same place or on the same ground, such compliments need not be repeated.

An enlisted man makes the prescribed salute with the weapon he is armed with, or if unarmed, whether covered or uncovered, with the hand, before addressing an officer. He also makes the same salute after rereceiving a reply.

If armed with a saber and out of ranks, salutes should be made with saber if drawn, otherwise, with the hand.

If on foot and armed with the rifle or carbine, he makes the rifle or carbine salute.

When talking with an officer, an enlisted man always stands at attention. He salutes any officer who passes, who is senior to the officer with whom he is talking, but does not salute any officer junior to him unless ordered to do so.

An officer addressing a senior should salute and stand at attention. If a senior remains in your vicinity, salute him but once.

Prisoners are not allowed to salute; they merely come to attention if not actually at work.

Sentinels on post salute as prescribed in the Manual of Guard Duty.

Enlisted men do not salute noncommissioned officers.

In uniform, **covered,** but not in formation, officers and enlisted men salute military persons as follows: With arms in hand, the salute prescribed for that

arm (sentinels on interior guard duty excepted); without arms, the right-hand salute.

In civilian dress, covered, officers and enlisted men salute military persons with the right-hand salute.

Officers and enlisted men will render the prescribed salutes in a military manner, the officer junior in rank or the enlisted man saluting first. When several officers in company are saluted, all entitled to the salute shall return it.

Except in the field under campaign or simulated campaign conditions, a mounted officer (or soldier) dismounts before addressing a superior officer not mounted.

A man in formation shall not salute when directly addressed, but shall come to attention if at rest or at ease.

When an officer entitled to the salute passes in rear of a body of troops, it is brought to attention while he is opposite the post of the commander.

In public conveyances, such as railway trains, street cars, etc., and in public places, such as theaters, honors and personal salutes may be omitted when inappropriate or apt to annoy civilians present.

In entering an office, knock on the door; when told to come in, enter, taking off the hat (if unarmed), close the door, and remain just inside the door until asked what is wanted; then go within a short distance of the officer and, if he is a senior, stand at attention, salute, and make known your request in

as few words as possible. On completion, salute, face towards the door, and go out, being careful to close the door.

At all times and in all situations, the same compliments are paid to officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Volunteers, and to officers of the National Guard as to officers of your own regiment, corps, or arm of service.

It is customary for officers and soldiers, whether with or without sidearms, to remove the cap when greeting ladies. If the lady be accompanied by an officer, the soldier would render the military salute.

Courtesies in Conversation

An enlisted man, in speaking to an officer, always stands at attention, uses the word "Sir," and addresses him in the third person.

"Sir, the corporal directed me to report to the Captain."

"Did the Lieutenant wish me to, etc."

One officer, addressing another officer, uses the second person.

In addressing a noncommissioned officer always prefix his title. Thus, "Sergeant Jones," etc.

"No, sir," "Yes, sir," "I don't know, sir," etc., should always be used in answer to direct questions.

When an enlisted man or junior is told to do a thing by an officer, he should acknowledge by saying "Yes, sir," or by saluting, depending upon circumstances.

When not on duty a lieutenant is addressed as "Mister," but when on duty, the title "Lieutenant" is **usually** used. Enlisted men always address lieutenants as "Lieutenant." The military title is generally used in introducing a lieutenant, as it tends to fix the official identity of the officer. After the introduction, however, he is addressed as "Mister."

Officers with the grade of captain, or above, are addressed at all times by their titles, as "Captain," "Major," etc.

In conversation and in nonofficial correspondence, brigadier generals, major generals, and lieutenant generals are referred to and addressed as "General" and are known as general officers. Lieutenant colonels, under the same conditions, are referred to and addressed as "Colonels."

When off duty, older officers sometimes address juniors as "Jones," "Brown," etc., but this does not give the junior the privilege of addressing his senior in any other way than by his proper title.

Whenever there is a difference in title, except in the case of officers that are very intimate and about the same age and length of service, the junior addresses the senior by his title.

Officers of the same grade, except where there is considerable difference in age, or in date of commission, generally address one another by their surname.

Chaplains are addressed as "Chaplain."

Officially, officers of the Medical Corps are ad-

dressed by their military titles. Socially, surgeons with the rank of Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel are addressed as "Major" or "Colonel." Captains of the Medical Corps socially are sometimes addressed as "Captain" and sometimes as "Doctor," and lieutenants as "Doctor."

Noncommissioned officers are addressed as "Sergeant" and "Corporal."

It is customary to address chief musicians as "Mister."

Enlisted men are addressed by their surname.

There is no uniform custom regarding the use of titles in the Militia, but officers of the rank of captain, or above, are generally addressed by their titles by other military men.

Officers take precedence according to rank as laid down in the Regulations, and this precedence extends to the social life, to the mess, and to the club. When a senior enters a club, it is just as much an act of official courtesy as it is a social one to offer him a chair, etc.

If you are out drilling your company, never pass across the front of a company commanded by a senior so as to cause him to halt or to mark time until you are out of the way.

When in command of your company, and marching, it is customary to salute any field officers whom you meet.

CHAPTER VIII

CALLS

OFFICERS arriving at the headquarters of a territorial department, military command, or military post will call on the commanding officer as soon as practicable. ("Army Regulations.")

Officers visiting a post should not only call on the commanding officer but should register at the adjutant's office.

If the visiting officer is senior to the commanding officer, he may send a card, in which case it becomes the duty of the commanding officer to make the first call.

If the visiting officer be the junior, he should call without delay.

If the commanding officer is not at his office, the prevailing custom is to call on him at his quarters, thus making a semi-social call.

It is customary for a civilian visiting an Army post to pay his respects, accompanied by the officer whose guest he is, to the commanding officer at his office before the latter has called on him.

Calls are generally made in the evenings. The dress uniform is usually worn in making social calls.

An officer returning from leave or detached service calls without delay on the commanding officer and on his Company commander. The uniform of the day, without sidearms, is worn.

The officer also officially reports his return to the adjutant at once.

If for any reason it be impracticable to get into uniform without delay, the calls are made in civilian dress, explaining why it was impracticable to report in uniform.

Uniform in time of war is worn at all times.

Officers who are away on leave or detached service should upon their return to the post call promptly on any new officers who may have joined during their absence.

Officers leaving for any length of time call on every one, in small posts, to say good-by; in large posts, on their intimate friends only.

Officers, on going aboard ship, use the starboard or right side and gangway. They should salute the colors, if they are up, upon reaching the top of the gangway. The officer of the deck will be there to receive them. They should then salute the officer of the deck and say, "I come aboard with your permission, sir." Ask the officer who receives you for the person you wish to see and your card will be sent or you will be shown down below.

If your call is made as a welcome to the port, either from your post, or personally, it would be polite and proper to call on the captain as well as on the officers' mess.

In Washington it is customary to call on the Secretary of War and other high officials on New Year's Day. Full dress uniform is worn.

At Army posts it is generally customary to call on New Year's Day.

A junior walks, rides, or drives on the left of a senior and always keeps step with him.

One knock before entering a room is considered the official knock and is a signal for every one within to come to attention.

It is considered unmilitary for an officer or a soldier in uniform to use an umbrella.

The uniform is prescribed by the commanding officer, under the uniform order, to be worn on all occasions.

In the case of receptions at which officers wear sidearms, upon reaching the room in which the officers are to be presented, the cap should be removed and held in the left hand, top uppermost and visor pointing left oblique, the forearm being held horizontal and against the left side of the body until the reception line has been passed.

At military weddings the bridegroom, best man, and ushers wear sidearms and the bride cuts the wedding cake with her husband's sword.

Social etiquette regarding visiting cards is the same as in civil life.

CHAPTER IX

COMPOSITION OF THE NAVY

THE Navy of the United States comprises the following units:

Regular Navy, National Naval Volunteers (Naval Militia), Naval Reserve, Marine Corps, Marine Corps Reserve, and Coast Guard.

The Naval Militia has the same relation to the Navy as the National Guard to the Army. Naval militiamen in time of war are known as the National Naval Volunteers[1] and become active members of the Navy and serve as bluejackets and officers in the main or reserve fleets, or wherever else they may be assigned. All matters relating to the Naval Militia come under the cognizance of the Bureau of Navigation.

[1] By an act of Congress, August 29, 1916, a force was created for use in an emergency, including that of actual or imminent war, known as the "National Naval Volunteers" and composed of officers and enlisted men of the "Naval Militia" who, having passed the prescribed examinations, are mustered into the Federal Service.

By a subsequent act of Congress the National Naval Volunteers (Naval Militia) have been transferred to the Naval Reserve Force.

The State of Massachusetts was the first to establish a Naval Militia, doing so on March 29, 1890. The next was the First Battalion Naval Militia, New York. It was founded in 1891, using the U.S.S. *Granite State*, a "dreadnaught" of one hundred years ago, as armory.

The Naval Reserve Force was authorized by the Act of August 29, 1916. It is divided into six classes. A brief description of each is given below.

Class 1. The Fleet Naval Reserve

A reserve composed entirely of ex-service officers and men whose last service with the Navy terminated honorably.

The personnel of this reserve will be ordered to active duty at sea.

Officers and men are enrolled in the rank or rating last held in the Navy.

Class 2. The Naval Reserve

A class composed of officers and men qualified for duty on combatant ships. The former National Naval Volunteers are included in this class as are men of previous service in the Navy who are not eligible for the Fleet Naval Reserve and men of other classes who qualify for sea duty.

Class 3. The Naval Auxiliary Reserve

This class of the reserve is composed of officers and men serving on board vessels of the United States

Merchant marine listed by the Navy Department as desirable auxiliaries and to be taken over as such in time of war.

The personnel of this reserve will serve on vessels on which they are serving when called into active service. As a rule they will not be transferred to any other vessel except in case of emergency.

Class 4. The Naval Coast Defense Reserve

This class of reserve force is composed of citizens of the United States who might be of special useful service in the Navy or in connection with the Navy in the defense of the coast.

Ordinarily these members will perform duty only in the district in which enrolled. However, members may be transferred from one district to another in the discretion of the Bureau of Navigation.

Men enrolling in this class are now required to volunteer for general service (liability for any duty) and when qualified are transferred to Class 2.

Class 5. The Naval Reserve Flying Corps

Qualified aviators or persons skilled in the design or building of aircraft. In order to be eligible for enrollment in this class of the Naval Reserve Force the applicant must be capable of handling aircraft alone and must be able to navigate the air.

The personnel of this reserve will be ordered to duty at sea or on shore where aviators are necessary.

Class 6. The Volunteer Naval Reserve

The members of this class of the Naval Reserve Force must necessarily be eligible for one of the other classes, the only difference in their status being that they serve without retainer pay and without uniform gratuity in time of peace.

All members of the Naval Reserve Force, except the Naval Auxiliary Reserve, must be citizens of the United States. Members of the Naval Auxiliary Reserve must be citizens of the United States or its insular possessions. All persons applying for enrollment in the Naval Reserve Force must furnish satisfactory evidence as to character and ability.

Members of the Naval Reserve Force are not required to perform any active service in time of peace. However, they are obligated to serve through a war or national emergency, and no members of the Naval Reserve Force will be eligible for confirmation in rank or rating until the completion of not less than three months' active service.

All members of the Naval Reserve Force, except the Fleet Naval Reserve, enroll in a provisional rank or rating.

The maximum active service in time of peace allowed any member of the Naval Reserve Force is three months per year. This active service may be taken at the election of the member, but must be in periods of not less than three weeks at any one time.

For members of the Fleet Naval Reserve the mini-

mum amount of active service allowed at any one time is one month.

Members of the Naval Auxiliary Reserve perform no active service except in time of war.

Owners and operators of power boats suitable for Government purposes may be enrolled in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve, and the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to enter into contract with owners to take over their boats in time of war upon payment of a reasonable indemnity.

United States Junior Naval Reserve

This is an organization for the training of American boys for the American Navy and Merchant Marine. It is entirely controlled by civilian interests, and is not officially connected with the Navy or Naval Reserve Force.

CHAPTER X

ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY ASHORE

THE **Secretary of the Navy** is a civilian appointed by the President, and, as head of the Navy Department, has the care and control of the Navy.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy is a civilian, appointed by the President, who performs such duties as are assigned to him by the Secretary and by law. All orders issued by the Assistant Secretary in conducting the duties assigned to him are considered as emanating from the Secretary. All departmental estimates for submission to Congress are under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary.

An Act of Congress approved March 4, 1915, established the office of **Chief of Naval Operations,** corresponding to that of Chief of Staff of the Army.

The Chief of Naval Operations is appointed by the President and holds the rank, while so serving, of Admiral.

The Chief of Naval Operations, under the direction of the President and the Secretary of the Navy, has supervision of the operations of the Fleet, and of the preparation and readiness of plans for its use in war; of the Naval War College, the office of Naval Intelligence, the Office of Gunnery Exercises and Engineering

Performances, the operation of the Communication Service, the operations of the aëronautic service, of mines and mining, of the Naval Districts, Naval Militia, and of the Coast Guard when operated with the Navy; the direction of all strategic and tactical matters, organization, maneuvers, gunnery exercises, drills, and of the training of the Fleet for war; the preparation and enforcement of all drill books, signal and cipher codes, Regulations, and General Orders.

The affairs of the Navy are administered by the following Bureaus, each having its Chief of Bureau, with the rank of Rear Admiral:

Bureau of Navigation
Bureau of Ordnance
Bureau of Steam Engineering
Bureau of Construction and Repair
Bureau of Yards and Docks
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

In addition to the heads of the Bureaus mentioned above, the Secretary's Advisory Council includes:

The Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps
The Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

Duties of the Bureau of Navigation. To issue, record, and enforce all orders of the Secretary to Officers of the Navy.

To have charge of the training and education of line officers and of enlisted men and of the upkeep and operation of all schools therefor. To have under

its direction the affairs of the Naval Militia, and the Naval Reserve Force, and to provide for their mobilization.

To keep the records of service of all officers and men and to provide their transportation.

To establish the complements of all ships in commission.

To have charge of all matters pertaining to appointments and commissions in the Navy.

To have charge of the preparation, revision, and enforcement of all regulations governing uniform and the distribution of all orders and regulations of a general and circular character.

To have charge of the upkeep and operation of the Hydrographic Office, the Naval Observatory, Nautical Almanac, and Compass Offices.

To have charge of all that relates to the supply of ships with navigational outfits.

The Chief of Bureau is a line officer holding the rank of Rear Admiral.

Duties of the Bureau of Ordnance. To have charge of all that relates to the upkeep, repair, and operation of the torpedo stations, naval-proving grounds, and magazines on shore, and of the design, manufacture, and upkeep of the ordnance equipment of the Navy. This includes guns, armor, ammunition, torpedoes, and mines.

The Chief of Bureau is a line officer holding the rank of Rear Admiral.

Duties of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. To

have charge of all that relates to the design, installation, operation, and upkeep (1) of the motive power of the ships of the Navy, (2) of the interior communication system of the ships of the Navy, and (3) of the radio outfits of the ships and shore stations.

The Chief of Bureau is a line officer holding the rank of Rear Admiral.

Duties of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. To have charge of the design, construction, and repair of all ships of the Navy; of the operation of dry docks, and of the docking of ships.

The Chief of Bureau is a Naval Constructor holding the rank of Rear Admiral, with the title of **Chief Constructor.**

Duties of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. To have charge of the design, construction, and maintenance of the shore stations of the Navy.

The Chief of Bureau is a member of the Civil Engineers Corps holding the rank of Rear Admiral.

Duties of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. To have charge of the payment of all officers and men; the keeping of the money accounts of the naval establishment, the purchasing, storage, care, custody, and issue of all supplies for the Naval establishment, and the food and clothing for the enlisted men.

The Chief of Bureau is an officer of the Paymaster's Corps holding the rank of Rear Admiral with the title of **Paymaster General.**

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. To have charge of the upkeep and operation of all hospitals and hos-

pital ships and to be responsible for the health of the officers and enlisted men of the Navy.

To examine physically all officers and men.

The Chief of Bureau is a medical officer with the rank of Rear Admiral and title of **Surgeon General.**

Duties of the Judge Advocate General's Office. To revise and report upon the legal features of and to have recorded the proceedings of all courts-martial, courts of inquiry, boards of investigation and inquest, and board for the examination of officers for retirement and promotion in the naval service; to prepare orders convening the above mentioned courts and boards where such courts are ordered by the Secretary of the Navy; to report upon questions of international law.

The Judge Advocate General is a line officer and holds the rank of Captain.

The General Board. The General Board was established by law to devise measures and plans for the effective preparation and maintenance of the fleet for war and to advise the Secretary as to the distribution and disposition of the fleet.

It is composed of the Admiral of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, the Director of Naval Intelligence, the President of the Naval War College, and such additional officers as the Secretary may designate.

The rank of Admiral of the Navy ceased to exist with the death of Admiral Dewey.

CHAPTER XI

NAVAL DISTRICTS

FOR purposes of administration and for military reasons the country is divided into **Naval Districts,** each presided over by the commandant.

There are fourteen of these districts.

Districts		Headquarters
No.	Limits	
1	Eastport, Me., to include Chatham, Mass.	Boston.
2	Chatham, to include New London, Conn.	Naval station, Narragansett Bay.
3	New London, to include Barnegat, N. J., and Porto Rico.	New York.
4	Barnegat, to include Assateague, Va.	Philadelphia.
5	Assateague, to include New River Inlet, N. C.	Norfolk.
6	New River Inlet, to include St. Johns River, Fla.	Charleston.
7	St. Johns River, to include Tampa, Fla.	Key West.
8	Tampa, to include Rio Grande.	New Orleans.
9	Lake Michigan.	Naval training station Great Lakes.
10	Lakes Erie and Ontario.	
11	Lakes Huron and Superior.	
12	Southern boundary to latitude 42° N.	San Francisco.
13	Latitude 42° N. to northern boundary.	Bremerton.
14	Hawaii and islands of Pacific station.	Pearl Harbor.

The Naval Gun Factory is located at Washington, D. C.

Naval Proving Grounds at Indian Head, Md.

Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C.

Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

The Naval War College is located at Newport, R. I., and was founded by the late Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. Navy. Its purpose is to study naval warfare, strategy, and tactics, and to formulate methods and plans for our ships and fleets to conduct warfare under all conditions and circumstances. High ranking officers are sent to the college for a course of instructions.

CHAPTER XII

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY AFLOAT

THE principal naval forces of the United States afloat are divided into three active fleets, as follows:

(*a*) United States Atlantic Fleet,

(*b*) United States Pacific Fleet,

(*c*) United States Asiatic Fleet.

Each of the above fleets is commanded by a commander in chief; and, in addition, a commander in chief may be ordered to command a special-service squadron or other force afloat, at the discretion of the Navy Department.

Special-service squadrons may be organized at any time at the discretion of the Navy Department.

The word "fleet" denotes the aggregation of forces of various classes of vessels in one organization under one command.

A "force" is the major subdivision of a fleet. It is composed of all the vessels of the fleet that are of the same type or class or that are assigned to the same duty.

Forces are named as follows:

Battleship Force

Scout Force (including battle cruisers, armored cruisers, and scouts)

Cruiser Force (including gunboats)
Destroyer Force
Submarine Force
Mine Force
Train.

A Train consists of all necessary auxiliaries, such as coal ships, ammunition ships, provision ships, repair ships, etc.

A fleet may consist of the following vessels:

(*a*) One ship as flagship of commander in chief

(*b*) Battleship divisions consisting normally of two sections of two battleships each.

Two divisions normally compose a squadron.

(*c*) Battle and armored cruiser divisions consisting normally of two sections of two vessels each.

Two divisions normally compose a squadron.

(*d*) Scout divisions consisting normally of two sections of three vessels each.

(*e*) Cruiser divisions, including gunboats, consisting normally of two sections of three vessels each.

Three divisions normally compose a squadron.

(*f*) Destroyer and submarine divisions consisting of two sections of three vessels each.

Two or three divisions of these vessels compose a flotilla.

(*g*) Mine force and train.

Vessels of the Navy are classed as follows: -

Battleships, First Line
Battleships, Second Line
Battle Cruisers
Armored Cruisers
Cruisers, First Class
Cruisers, Second Class
Cruisers, Third Class
Gunboats
Monitors
Torpedo-boat Destroyers
Torpedo-boats
Submarines
Mine Sweepers
Mine Layers
Auxiliaries.

CHAPTER XIII

TYPES OF SHIPS

BATTLESHIPS are vessels supposed to be able to fight any vessel anywhere. The older type of battleship varies from 11,000 to 16,000 tons in displacement and carries four 12- or 13-inch guns mounted in turrets forward and aft, from twelve to sixteen guns of intermediate caliber, and from twenty to thirty small secondary guns.

Dreadnaughts are battleships varying from 20,000 to 32,000 tons in displacement. The "all-big-gun" feature is the important consideration in this type of battleship. The vessels carry from eight to twelve 12-inch, 14-inch, or 16-inch guns mounted in turrets on the centerline, and sixteen or more secondary guns of 5- or 6-inch caliber for the purpose of torpedo defense. Battleships are heavily armored, have moderate speed (about 21 knots), and considerable coal capacity or steaming radius.

Battle Cruisers are built along the same general lines as battleships, but armor and armament are reduced in weight to allow for greater speed.

Armored Cruisers are vessels not so powerful as battleships. They have greater speed but lighter armor and armament.

Cruisers are vessels of from 2000 to 10,000 tons, divided into three classes according to their displacement. They have good speed, no armor except on turrets and barbettes, which are rarely carried on that class, a complete protective deck, varying coal capacity, and numerous intermediate and secondary guns.

Gunboats are light unarmored and unprotected vessels of less than 2000 tons. They are so variable in size and type that they are difficult to describe. They generally have a fairly good speed, good coal capacity, moderate battery, and carry sail either for steady or for auxiliary propulsion.

Torpedo-boats and Destroyers vary in tonnage; torpedo-boats from 50 to 300 tons; destroyers from 400 to 1200 tons. They are entirely unarmored or unprotected. They have very high speed and poor fuel capacity. They carry several torpedo tubes and a number of secondary guns (usually about 4-inch guns).

Monitors are vessels of moderate displacement — 3000 to 6000 tons — with very low freeboard, waterline heavily armored, armored deck, poor coal capacity, and low speed. The battery generally consists of one or two pairs of large caliber guns mounted in turrets, a few intermediate battery guns, and a few secondary guns. They are designed for harbor defense.

Submarines are vessels so constructed as to run on top of the water, partly under the water, or entirely submerged. They vary in tonnage from 500 to 1200

tons. They have a surface speed from ten to sixteen knots, a submerged speed from six to twelve knots. Submarines are not armored and carry disappearing guns of about 4 inches in caliber and one or more torpedo tubes.

They are caused to submerge by changing their specific gravity by means of water ballast and by change of angularity of horizontal rudders.

Submarine Chasers are light unarmored vessels capable of maintaining a very high speed for a short time and carrying a gun of about 4 inches in caliber.

CHAPTER XIV

DUTIES OF NAVAL OFFICERS AND MEN ABOARD SHIP

THE number of men aboard ship, known as the complement of the ship, varies with the size and class of ship and for administrative and fighting purposes is divided into divisions corresponding to companies of the Army.

The personnel is first divided into two general forces: (1) the Engineer Force, and (2) the Deck Force.

(1) The Engineer Force has charge of the motive power of the ship, including the main engines and all of its auxiliary machinery, and its maintenance and upkeep.

(2) The Deck Force has charge of the upkeep of the ship and the upkeep and firing of the guns.

The Captain of the ship is in general command of the ship and of all officers and men on board. He is responsible for the safety and state of efficiency of the ship and for the lives of the men.

An officer with the rank of Captain is generally in command of first-rate ships. Officers of lower rank may command smaller vessels.

The Executive Officer, or aid to the Captain, is the

next ranking line officer aboard ship. His duties correspond more or less to the business manager of a concern. He is the direct representative of the Captain and as such all officers and men aboard ship are under his orders. The responsibility of the personnel and of the ship's routine, efficiency, and discipline is largely in his hands.

The First Lieutenant is responsible for the cleanliness, good order, efficiency, and neat and trim appearance of the ship and is the construction officer of the ship.

The Navigating Officer is responsible for the safe piloting and navigation of the ship.

The Gunnery Officer is responsible for and has supervision over the entire ordnance equipment. He is the head of the ordnance department of the ship and has charge of the gunnery training of the crew.

The Engineer Officer is responsible for the preservation and efficient working of the motive power of the ship and of its auxiliary machinery. He is the head of the engineering department of the ship and has command of the engineer's division.

The Division Officers are responsible for the control and fighting efficiency of their divisions, for the care and preservation of the material and of the part of the ship allotted to their divisions, and for the instruction and the drilling of their men.

The Officer of the Deck is the division officer on watch in charge of the ship. He represents the Captain, while on watch, and has authority, in the per-

formance of his duty, over every person on board, except the Captain and the executive officer.

Junior Officers are officers below the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, who are junior division and deck officers. They correspond to the first and second lieutenants of an infantry company.

Chief Warrant Officers, Warrant Officers, and Chief Petty Officers perform various duties aboard ship. They are experts in their particular department on board ship.

Chief Boatswains and Boatswains are thorough practical seamen. They are charged with the care and preservation of boats, anchors, cables, rigging, etc.

Chief Gunners and Gunners, if Ordnance Gunners, are charged with the care and preservation of the ordnance material aboard ship under the supervision of the Ordnance Officer; if electrical gunners, the care and preservation of electrical material under the supervision of the electrical officer.

Chief Machinists and Machinists are assigned duties in connection with the maintenance and repair of the machinery. They may also be assigned to duty as Assistant Engineer Officers.

Chief Carpenters and Carpenters are charged with the care, preservation, and repair of the ship.

Duties of Naval Officers according to Rank

Officers of the Navy are known as (1) Officers of the Line; (2) Officers of the Staff.

The Officers of the Line are as follows:

The Admiral of the Navy.

This rank does not exist at present.

Admiral.

Commands a fleet.

Chief of Naval Operations.

Vice Admiral. Commands a squadron, or a larger force or detachment on important, independent duty, or may be second in command of a fleet.

Rear Admiral. Has charge of a squadron, division, or a force or detachment on independent duty, or a naval station.

Captain. Commands a division, squadron, destroyer or submarine flotilla, naval station, battleship, armored cruiser, or first-rate ship. He may also be chief of a flag officer's staff.

Commander. Commands a division, squadron, naval station, battleship, armored cruiser, or a first-, second-, or third-rate ship. Furthermore, he may be placed in charge of a destroyer or submarine flotilla, or be assigned to serve as chief of staff for some flag officer, as fleet engineer, or as executive officer of an armored cruiser or battleship.

Lieutenant Commander. Commands a destroyer or submarine flotilla or group, or commands a third- or fourth-rate ship, or a destroyer. On battleships or cruisers in charge of captains, he may act as navigator, or executive, gunnery, or engineer officer. Lieutenant commanders also act as flag secretaries on a commander in chief's staff, or as gunnery officers of fleets.

Lieutenant. May command a fourth-rate ship. This rank also permits an officer to take charge of a torpedo boat, a submarine, or a division of them; to command a destroyer, unrated ship, tender, or tug; to be navigator, or executive, gunnery, engineer, or watch officer on a vessel commanded by a superior, and to act as a flag officer's aide, or be a flag lieutenant.

Lieutenant (J. G.). May command a torpedo boat, submarine, unrated ship, a tug, or a tender. He may also be assigned to a ship commanded by a superior and given such posts as fall to a lieutenant under like circumstances.

Ensign. A commissioned officer of the lowest rank may command the same list of vessels, or serve aboard a superior officer's vessel in about the same capacities as a lieutenant, or as a junior officer under a lieutenant.

Midshipmen are by law officers in a qualified sense. When on duty afloat they outrank all officers who are not commissioned and may be given watches, or assigned to division or other duties.

Officers of the Line Exercise Military Command. Line officers on the retired list have the titles of the rank with which retired.

Commissioned Warrant Officers. These are officers who have risen from the ranks, having specialized in some particular branch. They are appointed by the Secretary of the Navy from among those who successfully pass certain examinations. Commissions raising them next to the ensign in rank and prefixing

"chief" to their titles are given by the President after they have spent six years in the service and qualified themselves for promotion. By passing examinations and receiving appointments it is possible for them to obtain commissions as ensigns, which place them on a footing with graduates of the naval academy and in line for proportion to higher ranks.

Commissioned warrant officers include:

Chief Boatswains
Chief Gunners
Chief Machinists
Chief Carpenters
Pay Clerks
Sailmakers
Pharmacists.

Warrant Officers. These are officers who have risen from the ranks, but who have not been commissioned. They include:

Boatswains
Gunners
Machinists
Carpenters
Pay Clerks
Sailmakers
Pharmacists
Marine Gunners
Quartermaster Clerks.

Warrant officers rank next after Midshipmen and ahead of Mates.

Mates are rated, by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, from seamen and ordinary seamen who have been enlisted in the Naval service for not less than two years.

Commissioned warrant officers, warrant officers, mates, and petty officers have, under their superiors,

all necessary authority for the due performance of their duties.

Petty Officers are classed as follows:

Chief Petty Officers
Petty Officers, First Class
Petty Officers, Second Class
Petty Officers, Third Class.

They are analogous to the noncommissioned officers of the Army.

Petty Officers include the following:

Masters-at-arms (who are responsible for the maintenance of order)

Boatswains' Mates
Turret Captains
Gun Captains
Quartermasters
Machinists' Mates
Electricians
Carpenters' Mates
Water Tenders
Coppersmiths
Blacksmiths
Plumbers and Fitters
Painters
Ship-fitters
Yeomen
Pharmacists' Mates
Bandmasters
Musicians
Commissary Stewards
Cooks
Bakers
Sergeants Major
Quartermaster Sergeants
First Sergeants
Gunnery Sergeants
Drum Majors.

The Officers of the Staff are as follows:

Medical Officers	Professors of Mathematics
Dental Officers	Naval Constructors
Pay Officers	Civil Engineers.
Chaplains	

Titles and Relative Rank of Staff Officers, U. S. Navy

Pay Officers

Title	Rank
Pay Director	Rear Admiral Captain
Pay Inspector	Commander
Paymaster	Lieutenant Commander Lieutenant
Passed Assistant Paymaster	Lieutenant Lieutenant (junior grade)
Assistant Paymaster	Lieutenant (junior grade) Ensign

Medical Officers

Medical Director	Rear Admiral Captain
Medical Inspector	Commander
Surgeon	Lieutenant Commander
Passed Assistant Surgeon	Lieutenant
Assistant Surgeon	Lieutenant (junior grade)

Chaplain

Title	Rank
Chaplain	Captain Commander Lieutenant Commander Lieutenant Lieutenant (junior grade)

Professor of Mathematics

Professor of Mathematics	Captain Commander Lieutenant Commander Lieutenant

This Corps is to be abolished upon the death, resignation, or dismissal of the officers now commissioned in that Corps.

Naval Constructors

Naval Constructor	Rear Admiral Captain Commander Lieutenant Commander Lieutenant
Assistant Naval Constructor	Lieutenant (junior grade)

Civil Engineers

Civil Engineer	Rear Admiral Captain Commander Lieutenant Commander Lieutenant

Assistant Civil Engineer	{ Lieutenant (junior grade) Ensign

The duties of the staff officers vary according to the branch to which they belong.

Chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief machinists, boatswains, gunners, and machinists are classed as **Line Officers** of the Navy.

Chief Carpenters, chief pay clerks, chief sailmakers, chief pharmacists, carpenters, pay clerks, sailmakers, and pharmacists are classed as **Staff Officers.**

CHAPTER XV

UNITED STATES

Navy Uniforms

The necessity for "protective coloration" does not apply to the Navy. Here the ship, and not the man, is the target. The personnel of the world's navies still wear blue, or white, depending upon the climatic conditions. Aviators wear "khaki" or "forestry green" uniforms with brass button and shoulder marks, khaki-covered caps, and puttees or leggins. A gold insignia is worn on left breast, consisting of a winged foul anchor with a shield on the shank of the anchor (Plate XIX). Student officers do not wear the shoulder marks.

Gold "lace," as it is called, is the principal distinguishing mark of rank for commissioned officers worn upon the sleeves of the blue uniforms and on shoulder-straps of the white uniform or overcoat.

An arrangement of stripes, varying in width and number, with either a "star" or colored cloth to distinguish the various branches, signifies the rank of an officer.

This system is closely followed in nearly all foreign navies, a "curl" instead of the star being used in most navies.

The star above the stripes signifies a line officer.

Staff officers wear the same stripes as those prescribed for line officers with whom they rank, but not the stars. The corps to which they respectively belong is indicated by bands of colored cloth around the sleeves, filling the intervals between the gold-lace stripes, the colors and materials as follows:

Medical Officers. Dark maroon velvet.

Pay Officers. White cloth.

Professors of Mathematics. Olive green cloth.

Naval Constructors. Dark violet cloth.

Civil Engineers. Light blue velvet.

Medical Reserve Officers. Crimson cloth.

Dental Officers. Orange colored velvet.

Where but one stripe of lace is worn, the colored cloth shows one fourth inch above and below the stripe.

The shoulder-straps are utilized for displaying the device indicative of an officer's rank and the branch of the service to which he belongs, when he has on the white or summer uniform, or the winter overcoat (Plates XIV and XV).

An officer's rank and the branch of the service to which he belongs is indicated on all other uniforms by the device worn on the cuffs of the blue blouse and the collar device (Plates XVI, XVII, and XVIII).

The collar device includes the rank device and the corps device, the rank device being nearest the front (Plate XIX). The corps device for all line officers is the silver foul anchor; for medical officers, a silver acorn leaf embroidered upon a gold spread oak leaf;

for pay officers, a silver oak sprig of three leaves and three acorns; for professors of mathematics, a silver oak leaf and an acorn; for naval constructors a gold sprig of two live-oak leaves and an acorn; for civil engineers, two crossed silver sprigs, each of two live-oak leaves and an acorn; medical reserve officers, a gold acorn leaf embroidered upon a silver spread oak leaf; and for dental officers, a gold spread oak leaf with a silver acorn on either side of stem.

The rank device is as follows: Admiral of the Navy, four silver stars, two surcharged on gold foul anchors; Admiral, four silver stars, but only one anchor; Vice Admiral, three silver stars; Rear Admiral, two silver stars; Captain, a silver spread eagle; Commander, a silver oak leaf; Lieutenant Commander, a gold oak leaf; Lieutenant, two silver bars; Lieutenant (junior grade), one silver bar; Ensign has only the corps device on the collar; Midshipmen wear a gold anchor on the collar.

For all commissioned officers, up to and including Captain, exclusive of Chief Warrant Officers, the device on the shoulder-straps is a replica of the device worn on the cuffs of the blue blouse.

The caps worn by the various corps and ranks are shown in Plate XXII.

The cap worn by Midshipmen and student Aviators is the same as that for commissioned officers with the following exceptions: narrow gold chin strap and a device consisting of a gold foul anchor in a vertical position. Student aviators wear a khaki or forestry green cap cover instead of a blue or white cover.

PLATE XIII — UNITED STATES NAVY

Shoulder Marks worn on White Uniforms and Overcoats

LINE OFFICERS

ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY

ADMIRAL

VICE ADMIRAL

REAR ADMIRAL

CAPTAIN

COMMANDER

LIEUT COMMANDER

LIEUTENANT

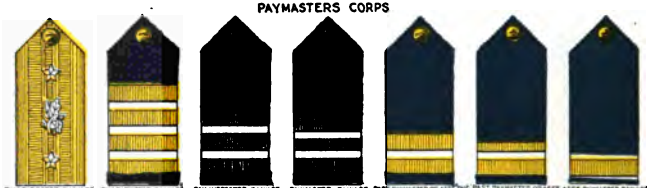
LIEUTENANT (J.G.)

ENSIGN

PLATE XIV — UNITED STATES NAVY

Shoulder Marks worn on White Uniforms and Overcoats

PAYMASTERS CORPS


PAY DIRECTOR RANK OF REAR ADMIRAL
PAY DIRECTOR RANK OF CAPTAIN
PAY INSPECTOR RANK OF COMMANDER
PAYMASTER RANK OF LIEUT. COMMANDER
PAY PAYMASTER OR ASST. PAYMASTER RANK OF LIEUTENANT
PAY PAYMASTER OR ASST. PAYMASTER RANK OF LIEUTENANT (J.G.)
ASST. PAYMASTER RANK OF ENSIGN

MEDICAL CORPS

DENTAL CORPS

MEDICAL DIRECTOR RANK OF REAR ADMIRAL
MEDICAL DIRECTOR RANK OF CAPTAIN
MEDICAL INSPECTOR RANK OF COMMANDER
SURGEON RANK OF LIEUT. COMMANDER
PASSED ASST. SURGEON RANK OF LIEUTENANT
ASST. SURGEON RANK OF LIEUTENANT (J.G.)
ASST. DENTAL SURGEON RANK OF LIEUTENANT (J.G.)

NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS CORPS

RANK OF REAR ADMIRAL
RANK OF CAPTAIN
RANK OF COMMANDER
RANK OF LIEUT. COMMANDER
RANK OF LIEUTENANT
ASST. NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR RANK OF LIEUTENANT (J.G.)

CIVIL ENGINEERS CORPS

RANK OF REAR ADMIRAL
RANK OF CAPTAIN
RANK OF COMMANDER
RANK OF LIEUT. COMMANDER
RANK OF LIEUTENANT
ASST. CIVIL ENGINEER RANK OF LIEUTENANT (J.G.)
ASST. CIVIL ENGINEER RANK OF ENSIGN

PLATE XV — UNITED STATES NAVY

Shoulder Marks worn on White Uniforms and Overcoats.

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS

RANK OF CAPTAIN — RANK OF COMMANDER — RANK OF LIEUT. COMMANDER — RANK OF LIEUTENANT

CHAPLAINS

RANK OF CAPTAIN — RANK OF COMMANDER — RANK OF LIEUT. COMMANDER — RANK OF LIEUTENANT — RANK OF LIEUTENANT (J.G.)

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS

CHIEF BOATSWAIN — CHIEF GUNNER — CHIEF MACHINIST — CHIEF CARPENTER — CHIEF PAY CLERK — CHIEF SAILMAKER — CHIEF PHARMACIST

WARRANT OFFICERS

BOATSWAIN — GUNNER — MACHINIST — CARPENTER — PAY CLERK — SAILMAKER — PHARMACIST

PLATE XVI — UNITED STATES NAVY

Insignia of Rank on Cuffs

LINE OFFICERS

ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY

ADMIRAL

VICE ADMIRAL

REAR ADMIRAL

CAPTAIN

COMMANDER

LIEUT. COMMANDER

LIEUTENANT

LIEUTENANT (J.G.)

ENSIGN

LINE OFFICERS

MIDSHIPMAN 1ST CLASS
" 2ND CLASS - 2 STRIPES
" 3RD " - 1 "
" 4TH " - No "

CHIEF BOATSWAIN
CHIEF GUNNER
CHIEF MACHINIST

STAFF OFFICERS

CHIEF CARPENTER
CHIEF SAILMAKER
CHIEF PHARMACIST

LINE OFFICERS

BOATSWAIN
GUNNER
MACHINIST
MATE

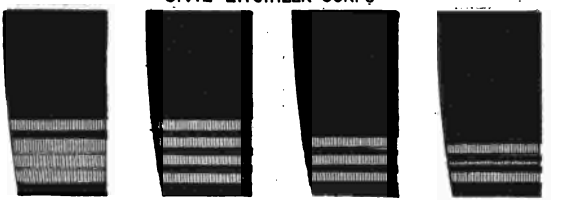
PLATE XVII — UNITED STATES NAVY

Insignia of Rank on Cuffs
PAYMASTERS CORPS
PAY DIRECTOR, RANK OF REAR ADMIRAL
PAY DIRECTOR, RANK OF CAPTAIN
PAY INSPECTOR, RANK OF COMMANDER
PAYMASTER, RANK OF LIEUT. COMMANDER
PAYMASTERS CORPS
MEDICAL CORPS
PAYMASTER OR PAST ASST. PAYMASTER RANK OF LIEUTENANT
PAST ASST. PAYMASTER OR ASST. PAYMASTER RANK OF LIEUTENANT (J.G.)
ASST. PAYMASTER, RANK OF ENSIGN
MEDICAL DIRECTOR, RANK OF REAR ADMIRAL
MEDICAL DIRECTOR, RANK OF CAPTAIN
MEDICAL CORPS
MEDICAL INSPECTOR, RANK OF COMMANDER
SURGEON RANK OF LIEUT. COMMANDER
PAST ASST. SURGEON RANK OF LIEUTENANT
ASST. SURGEON RANK OF LIEUTENANT (J.G.)
NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, RANK OF REAR ADMIRAL
CONSTRUCTORS CORPS
NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, RANK OF CAPTAIN
NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, RANK OF COMMANDER
NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, RANK OF LIEUT. COMMANDER
NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, RANK OF LIEUTENANT
ASST. NAVAL CONSTUCTOR, RANK OF LIEUTENANT (J.G.)

PLATE XVIII — UNITED STATES NAVY

Insignia of Rank on Cuffs

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

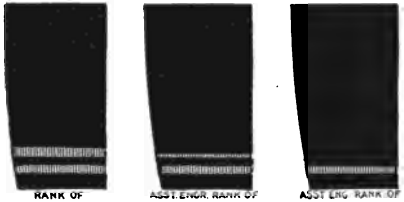


RANK OF REAR ADMIRAL

RANK OF CAPTAIN

RANK OF COMMANDER

RANK OF LIEUT. COMMANDER

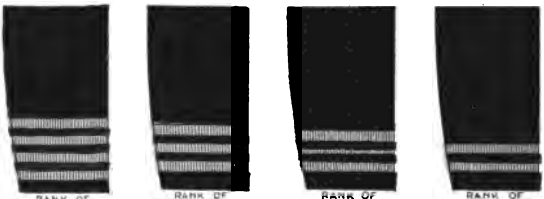


RANK OF LIEUTENANT

ASST. ENGR. RANK OF LIEUTENANT (J.G.)

ASST. ENG. RANK OF ENSIGN

PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS



RANK OF CAPTAIN

RANK OF COMMANDER

RANK OF LIEUT. COMMANDER

RANK OF LIEUTENANT

CHAPLAINS

RANK OF CAPTAIN

RANK OF COMMANDER

RANK OF LIEUT. COMMANDER

RANK OF LIEUTENANT

RANK OF LIEUTENANT (J.G.)

PLATE XIX — UNITED STATES NAVY
Rank and Corps Devices

Admiral of the Navy

Admiral

Vice Admiral

Rear Admiral

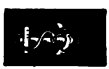
Captain

Commander

Lieutenant Commander

Lieutenant

Lieutenant (Junior Grade)



Ensign

Midshipman

U.S.Navy Button

Medical Corps

Medical Reserve

Pay Corps

Professors of Mathematics

Naval Constructors

Civil Engineers

Dental Corps

Chaplains

Naval Officer-Aviator
Insignia worn on Left Breast

Chief Pay Clerk & Pay Clerk

Chief Boatswain

Chief Gunner

Chief Machinist

Boatswain, Gunner, and Machinist wear corresponding insignia as Chiefs but the devices are in gold the surcharged stars in silver.

Chief Carpenter

Chief Sailmaker

Mate

Chief Pharmacist

Carpenter, Sailmaker, and Pharmacist wear insignia corresponding to Chiefs but in Gold instead of Silver

PLATE XX — UNITED STATES NAVY AND MARINE CORPS
Specialty Marks

Master-at-Arms

Boatswains' Mate
Coxswain

Signalman
Quartermaster,

Blacksmith, Shipfitter,
Molder

Turret Captain

Shipwright, Painter,
Carpenter's Mate, Plumber
& Fitter. Pattern Maker

Gunner's Mate

Storekeeper

Yeoman

Sailmaker's Mate

Printer

Electrician

Machinist's Mate, Oiler, Boiler
maker, Water Tender, Coppersmith,
Special Mechanic, Engineman

Hospital Corps

Musician

Commissary
Steward

Seaman Gunner

Radio Operator

Gun Captain

Gun Pointer
U. S. Marine Corps

Torpedoman

Cook
Baker

Ex-apprentice

Over Gun Pointer
Mark, equals
Gun Pointer First Class

Navy E

Gun Pointer

Bugler

Expert Rifleman

Enlisted Men
Naval Militia

Quartermaster (Aviation)

Carpenter's Mate (Aviation)

Drummer
U. S. Marine Corps

Machinist's Mate (Aviation)

PLATE XXI — UNITED STATES NAVY

Chief Master-at-Arms

Cap Device
Chief Petty Officer

Boatswain's Mate First Class

Gunner's Mate Second Class

The number of Chevrons indicates the class of Petty Officer. The distinguishing mark above the Chevrons indicates the particular branch to which the Petty Officer belongs

Quartermaster Third Class

This device is worn on the collar by Class 4 officers only.

PLATE XXII — UNITED STATES NAVY

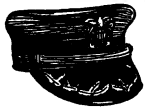
Hats and Caps Worn by Officers

COCKED HAT FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS BELOW THE RANK OF REAR ADMIRAL

WHITE CAP FOR ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS BELOW THE RANK OF COMMANDER WITH THE RANK OF COMMANDER AND ABOVE, THE CAP IS THE SAME AS THE BLUE FOR THE RESPECTIVE RANKS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF HAVING A WHITE COVER IN LIEU OF THE BLUE COVER.

COCKED HAT FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF FLAG RANK

BLUE CAP FOR OFFICERS OF THE LINE OF FLAG RANK



BLUE CAP FOR OFFICERS OF THE LINE OF RANK OF CAPTAIN AND COMMANDER

BLUE CAP FOR OFFICERS OF THE STAFF OF FLAG RANK

BLUE CAP FOR STAFF OFFICERS OF THE RANK OF CAPTAIN & COMMANDER

BLUE CAP FOR CHAPLAINS OF THE RANK OF CAPTAIN AND COMMANDER

BLUE CAP FOR ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS BELOW THE RANK OF COMMANDER

BLUE CAP FOR WARRANT OFFICERS

CAP DEVICE FOR ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

The insignia of rank of the Chief Petty Officer and petty officers (Plate XXI) is worn on the right sleeve above the elbow, in the seaman branch, and on the left sleeve in all other branches. Diagonal "service" stripes (each stripe representing four years' service) are worn on the lower part of the left sleeve. A gold foul anchor, with a silver U. S. N. on shank, is worn on a blue or white cap similar in shape to the officers' cap.

As in the Army, the class of petty officers is indicated by the number of chevrons, and his particular branch by the specialty marks (Plates XX and XXI).

All enlisted men below the rank of Chief Petty Officer wear a ribbon on the cap with the name of the ship to which he is attached. If serving on shore in foreign service, and on board special War Department ships or other small ships taken over temporarily, they wear "U. S. Navy" ribbons.

Distinguishing marks are worn by seamen and petty officers to indicate some particular accomplishment or knowledge. For instance, a seaman gunner's mark indicates that a man has graduated at the Seaman Gunner School; a Navy "E" indicates that a man is a member of a turret, gun, or torpedo crew that has made exceptionally high scores on record target practice.

Naval Militia

The uniforms for officers and enlisted men of the Naval Militia is the same as for the corresponding

PLATE XXII — NAVAL RESERVE. CLASS 2

Shoulder Straps

CAPTAIN

COMMANDER

LIEUT. COMMANDER

LIEUTENANT

LIEUTENANT (J.G.)

ENSIGN

ASST. SURGEON RANK OF LIEUTENANT (J.G.)

ASST. PAYMASTER RANK OF LIEUTENANT (J.G.)

CHIEF CARPENTER

MACHINIST

Insignia of Rank on Cuffs

CAPTAIN

COMMANDER

LIEUT. COMMANDER

LIEUTENANT

LIEUTENANT (J.G.)

ENSIGN

ASST. SURGEON RANK OF LIEUTENANT (J.G.)

CHIEF BOATSWAIN
CHIEF GUNNER
CHIEF MACHINIST

grades, ranks, and rates of officers and enlisted men of the regular Navy, with the following exceptions:

The insignia of rank of line officers has around the gold star a circle embroidered in gold (Plate XXIII).

The insignia of rank of staff officers has the colored cloth which designates the corps broken for a distance of one and one-fourth inches either between the gold stripes, where there are two or more, or on each side where there is but one gold stripe.

The insignia of rank of Chief Warrant and Warrant Officers has around the gold star or corps device a circle embroidered in gold.

Enlisted men wear below the opening in the center of the front of the blouse a white-embroidered foul anchor inside of a white-embroidered diamond shape.

Cap ribbons of the enlisted men bear the name of the ship assigned the Naval Militia with the Naval Militia distinguishing mark (foul anchor in diamond shape) on either side. This uniform is retained for Class 2, U. S. N. R. F.

Naval Reserves

The uniform for officers and enlisted men of the Naval Reserve is the same as for the corresponding grades, ranks, and rates of officers and enlisted men of the regular Navy, with the following exceptions:

With the white uniforms, officers wear the Naval Reserve brass buttons (Plate XXI). With the blue uniforms, the Naval Reserve device, made of metal (Plate XXI), is worn on the collar in lieu of the corps device. (Class 4 only.)

Officers of the Naval Auxiliary Reserve, in time of war, wear in place of the star on sleeve or shoulder mark, an anchor to indicate "deck officer" and a three bladed propellor to indicate "engineer."

Officers of Class 4 do not wear the star unless qualified for duty afloat.

The wearing of uniforms by female reservists is optional. The uniform, if worn, consists of a white waist and a navy blue or white coat and skirt. The coat is made in the Norfolk style, single breasted, with a rolling collar and navy gilt buttons. Rating badges are worn on the upper left sleeves.

War Service and Wound Chevrons

Wound and War Service chevrons consisting of an inverted V-shaped bar of gold braid for blue uniforms and of yellow silk lace for white uniforms are worn, when authorized, by officers and men on the lower half of the sleeve. On the left sleeve the chevron indicates the following war service: (*a*) three months or more since April 6, 1917, on duty east of the 37th meridian west of Greenwich; (*b*) two months or more since May 25, 1918 on the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean north of the Equator; (*c*) service on a vessel that had been torpedoed or fired on by an enemy ship; (*d*) aviation duty having made actual flights in search of enemy vessels since May 25, 1918. Service on transports and convoying ships is counted towards the chevron. Continued service for three months in any year entitle the wearer to one additional stripe. Wound chevrons are worn on the right sleeve by those wounded in action or as the result of an act of a enemy.

CHAPTER XVI

NAVAL ETIQUETTE AND CUSTOMS

Salutes

From time immemorial the salute has been a form of military courtesy that has been strictly and conscientiously observed by men of every nationality who followed the profession of arms.

The saluting distance, manner of saluting, etc., with or without arms, as set forth under the heading of "Salutes in the Army," is the same for the Navy (see pages 48–49).

The national flag is flown from the main truck or peak of a ship when under way and from the flagstaff aft when at anchor.

The Union Jack is flown from the jackstaff forward when a ship is at anchor.

The salute in the Navy of the National Anthem is the same as that in the Army (see pages 49–50).

The same marks of respect shall be shown toward the National Anthem of any other country when played upon official occasions.

In falling in with ships of foreign nations, or in entering foreign ports, the **National Salute of Twenty-one Guns** is fired, and in turn answered by the foreign ships or batteries.

In regard to personal salutes, a junior always salutes a senior. An enlisted man salutes an officer, and the very officer saluted is called to account if he fails to salute another officer, his senior.

If uncertainty exists in regard to the necessity for saluting, the only rule to follow is to render the salute.

Men who are actually at work salute only when addressed by an officer or called to attention.

Men who are in Military or Division Formation do not salute when they are directly addressed, but if "at rest" they come to attention.

Men who are seated at work, at games, or at rest are not required to rise when an officer other than the Captain or the Admiral passes except when they are called to attention or when it is necessary for them to rise in order to clear a gangway.

When an officer enters a boat, juniors are required to rise and salute, unless awnings are spread, in which case they salute without rising.

All officers and enlisted men salute the captain and all officers senior to him on every occasion of meeting, passing near, or being addressed by them.

On board ship enlisted men salute all officers junior to the Captain on their first daily meeting or passing near, and whenever addressed by them or addressing them. At other times they clear the gangway and stand at attention, facing the officer until he has passed.

All men salute the executive officer, or other officer, when he is making an inspection.

Juniors always get into a boat ahead of, and leave it after, their senior, unless the senior officer in the boat gives orders to the contrary. As a general rule, the seniors take the seats furthest aft; juniors will leave such seats for their seniors.

Ashore all salutes in passing or approaching are begun first by the junior at six paces distance, or at six paces from the nearest point of passing; no salutes, except as otherwise prescribed, are made at a greater distance than thirty paces.

Officers in civilian dress are saluted in the same manner as when in uniform.

Officers will at all times acknowledge the salutes of enlisted men.

When an officer enters a room where there are enlisted men, "attention" is called by some one who perceives him; then all rise, remain standing at attention, uncovered, and preserve silence until the officer leaves the room; if at meals, they will not rise.

An enlisted man, being seated and without particular occupation, rises on the approach of an officer, faces toward him, and salutes; if standing, he faces toward the officer for the same purpose. If the parties remain in the same place or on the same ground, such compliments need not be repeated.

Men at all times, and in all situations, pay the same compliments to officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, to officers of the Volunteers and Militia in the service of the United States, and to

officers of foreign service as they do to the officers of the ship or command to which they belong.

The bugle call "Attention" is a signal for every man on board ship to stand at attention and face the person for whom "Attention" is sounded, if he can be seen; otherwise, stand at attention facing outboard. However, men inside the ship on covered decks, if not in sight through gun ports or other openings, are not required to obey the bugle call, but they must keep silence until "Carry On" is sounded.

The following ceremonies are observed at "Colors" on board ships in commission: The field music, guard of the day, and the band, if there be one, are present. At morning "Colors" the band plays "The Star-spangled Banner," and, at the first note of the national air, the ensign is started up and hoisted smartly to the peak or truck. All officers and men stand at attention, facing the ensign, and if in uniform and covered, salute at the first note of the anthem and retain the position of salute until the last note of the anthem. The guard of the day and the sentries under arms come to the position of "Present" while the national air is being played. If there is no band available, the field music sounds the "Colors" call in place of the national air and the same honors are rendered as noted above. The same ceremonies are observed at sunset "Colors," the ensign being started from the truck or peak at the beginning of the national air or "Colors." The same ceremonies are observed at naval stations.

When the ensign is hoisted at sunrise, the usual honors and ceremonies are paid, and they are not repeated at 8 A.M.

The same honors are rendered at "Colors" to foreign ensigns, when circumstances warrant, except that where such honors are rendered simultaneously to our own and to foreign ensigns, the precedence is given to our own.

"All officers and men, whenever reaching the quarterdeck, either from a boat, from a gangway, from the shore, or from another part of the ship, salute the national ensign. In making this salute, **which is entirely distinct from the salute to the officer of the deck,** the person making it stops at the top of the gangway or upon arriving at the quarterdeck, faces the colors, and renders the salute, after which the officer of the deck is saluted. In leaving the quarterdeck, the same salutes are rendered in inverse order. The officer of the deck returns both salutes in either case, and requires that they be properly made."

The starboard gangway is used by all commissioned officers and their visitors; the port gangway by all other persons. If the construction of the ship, or other circumstances, make a change in this rule expedient, the change may be made at the discretion of the commanding officer.

In heavy weather the lee gangway shall be used by all.

In going on board a ship after saluting the colors and then the officer of the deck, report: "I request

your permission to come aboard, sir"; in leaving the ship, "I request your permission to leave the ship, sir."

Always salute when addressing or being addressed by the officer of the deck.

At parade and other ceremonies, under arms, the salutes are the same as those rendered in the Army (see pages 50–54).

The rendering of salutes in public conveyances are the same in the Navy as in the Army (see page 53).

Always remove the hat when entering an officers' stateroom or mess-room.

It is customary for officers and enlisted men, whether with or without sidearms, to remove the cap when greeting ladies.[1] If the lady is accompanied by an officer, the sailor would render the military salute.

It is considered unmilitary for officers in uniform to carry an umbrella or packages.

When an order from a senior is received the proper reply is "Aye, aye, sir," meaning the order is understood and will be obeyed.

A senior replies or acknowledges a message from a junior with "Very good, sir."

Officers are addressed officially by the titles prescribed: Officers of the line from Admiral to Ensign; officers of the staff by the title in the corps to which they belong (see table, page 138).

[1] This custom is rapidly becoming obsolete. It is now becoming the custom to salute instead of removing the cap.

In nonofficial conversation or correspondence, all officers of the line of or above the rank of Commander are addressed by their titles. An officer of the rank of Commander is addressed either as Commander or as Captain. Other officers are addressed as Mr. The military title is generally used in introducing officers of all ranks.

Officers of the Medical Corps are generally addressed socially as Surgeon or Doctor.

When off duty, older officers sometimes address juniors by their surnames, as "Smith," but this does not give the junior the privilege of addressing his senior in any other way than by his proper title or as Mr.

Officers of the same grade generally address one another by their surnames.

Chaplains are addressed as "Chaplain."

Commanding officers of ships are addressed as "Captain."

All petty officers and men are addressed by their surnames.

Officers take precedence according to rank as laid down in the Regulations, and this precedence extends to the social life, to the mess, and to the club.

The executive officer sits at the head of the table at mess, and, according to rank, from the head to the foot, the junior nearest the foot. The mess treasurer generally sits at the foot of the table.

With the exception of breakfast, it is customary to wait until the senior officer comes to the table before being seated.

Official calls are made in accordance with Navy Regulations.

An officer when reporting for duty presents his orders to the commanding officer. He should be in the uniform prescribed in the Navy Regulations.

An officer should call "socially" upon the commanding officer, and all officers' messes aboard ship within a few days after he reports for duty aboard ship.

It is customary for representatives of the various messes aboard ship to call upon correspondent messes of all foreign ships who anchor in the same port.

It is customary for a committee of officers to make the round of calls on New Year's Day on all ships in the same port.

In Washington it is customary to call on the Secretary of the Navy and other high officials on New Year's Day, full dress uniform being worn.

CHAPTER XVII

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

THE Marine Corps was first called into existence by the Act of the Continental Congress of November 10, 1775, and served throughout the Revolutionary War. It was disbanded at the close of the war, but was reorganized and permanently established July 11, 1798. It has participated in every expedition and action in which the Navy has engaged, and has coöperated in campaigns with the Army.

The Marines are "Soldiers and Sailors, too" and are generally known as the "soldiers of the sea."

They are an independent branch of the military service of the United States, serving generally under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. They protect Government property at naval stations at home, and furnish the first line of the mobile defense at naval bases and naval stations beyond the limits of the United States. They guard American lives and interests abroad and are used as expeditionary forces and for advance base duty. The marines go with the warships, do guard duty on board, man part of the secondary battery, and act as landing parties ashore.

The Marine Corps is at all times subject to the laws and regulations established for the Government of the Navy, except when detached for service with the Army by order of the President; when so detached they are subject to the rules and articles of war prescribed for the Government of the Army. They are liable to do duty in the forts and garrisons of the United States on the seacoast or any other duty on shore, as the President, at his discretion, may direct.

The commandant of the Marine Corps, with the rank of Major General, is stationed at the headquarters of the Marine Corps, Washington, D.C., and is responsible to the Secretary of the Navy for the general efficiency and discipline of the Corps.

Officers of the Marine Corps are, in relation to rank, on the same footing as officers of similar grades in the Army.

Quartermaster's Clerks and Marine Gunners are Warrant Officers, corresponding to that rank in the Navy.

The Marine Corps Reserve was authorized by Congress as a reserve force to be trained in time of peace, and called into active service only when the country is at war, or when there exists a national emergency as declared by the President.

Marine Corps Uniforms

The field uniform of the Marine Corps is of forestry green or khaki.

The insignia of rank of the officers of the Marine Corps corresponds with the relative rank of the officers

PLATE XXIV — UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Insignia of Rank on Shoulder Loops

MAJOR GENERAL

MARINE CORPS BUTTON

BRIGADIER GENERAL

COLONEL

LIEUT. COLONEL

MAJOR

CAPTAIN

MARINE GUNNER WORN ON COLLAR OF COAT AND SHOULDER LOOP OF OVERCOAT

FIRST LIEUTENANT

QUARTERMASTER'S CLERK WORN ON COLLAR OF COAT AND SHOULDER LOOP OF OVERCOAT

SECOND LIEUTENANT

PLATE XXV — UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Insignia of Rank on Cuffs

MAJOR GENERAL

BRIGADIER GENERAL

COLONEL

LIEUT. COLONEL

MAJOR

CAPTAIN

FIRST LIEUTENANT

SECOND LIEUTENANT

WARRANT OFFICERS

of the army (Plate XXIV) with the exception of that of Colonel, and is worn in the same manner on the shoulder loops.

The cuffs of officers, overcoats are ornamented with forestry green braid and embroidery to indicate the rank of the wearer (Plate XXV). On the sleeves of their full dress coats and blue mess jackets, this ornamentation is in gold on a backing of colored velvet or cloth.

The corps device (Plate XXVI) is worn on the front on the cap and on either side of the collar of the coat.

The field hats are similar to those of the Army. The hat cord worn by officers is of gold and scarlet, with ends finished with gold and scarlet acorns. Enlisted men wear no hat cord, but only a band of ribbed silk ribbon of the same color as the hat. The corps device of dull finished bronze is worn by officers and men on the front of the hat. Enlisted men also wear under the corps device the company numerals.

The departmental devices (Plate XXVI), if worn, is placed on the collar of the coat to the rear of the corps device. On field uniforms these devices are of bronze.

The insignia of rank and departmental and aide-de-camp devices in dull bronze finish are worn on the shoulder-straps of the overcoat, the departmental or aide-de-camp devices, if worn, being nearest the collar.

Quartermaster Clerks and Gunners are Warrant Officers. They wear no insignia on shoulder loops

(except on the overcoat). On the collar, in place of the Marine Corps device, the Quartermaster Clerks wear the Quartermaster's departmental device and the Gunners wear a bursting shell.

The rank of the noncommissioned officers is shown by the chevron worn on both arms (corresponding to the Army) (Plate XXVI).

Service stripes corresponding to those in the Navy are also worn on both arms.

CHAPTER XVIII

COAST GUARD

THE **United States Coast Guard** was created by the act of January 28, 1915, which provides that "There is hereby established in lieu of the existing Revenue Cutter Service and the Life-saving Service, to be composed of those two existing organizations, the Coast Guard, which shall constitute a part of the military forces of the United States and which shall operate under the Treasury Department in time of peace, and operate as a part of the Navy, subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, in time of war or when the President shall so direct." The original Revenue Cutter Service was organized by Act of Congress approved August 4, 1790. The Life-saving Service was originally operated under the Revenue Cutter Service, but on June 20, 1874, Congress created it a separate service to operate under the Treasury Department. The Officers of the Coast Guard are on the same footing in rank and pay as officers of the Army and Navy.

Whenever, in time of war, the Coast Guard operates as a part of the Navy in accordance with law, the personnel of that service shall be subject to the laws prescribed for the government of the Navy.

There are 281 stations, divided into 13 districts.

Coast Guard Uniforms

The insignia of rank of the Coast Guard is similar to that of the Navy. Shoulder marks are worn with white uniforms and sleeve stripes on all other uniforms. Line officers wear a gold shield in lieu of the star worn by officers of the Regular Navy (Plate XXVII).

Engineer officers are not included in the line officers in this branch of the service and do not wear the shield above the stripes, nor colored cloth between the stripes.

The cap device is shown in Plate XXVI.

The collar devices, like the Navy, include the rank device and the corps device. (Plate XXVIII.)

For Captain Commandant. A silver embroidered spread eagle, having in the right talon an olive branch and in the left a bundle of arrows; an escutcheon on the breast as represented in the "Arms of the United States"; and the corps device which is a silver-embroidered foul anchor, with a shield embroidered in gold on the shank and perpendicular to the crown of the anchor.

For Senior Captains. A silver oak leaf; corps device same as for captain commandant.

For Captains. A gold oak leaf; corps device same as for captain commandant.

For First Lieutenants. Two silver bars; corps device same as for captain commandant.

For Second Lieutenants. One silver bar; corps device same as for captain commandant.

PLATE XXVI — UNITED STATES COAST GUARD, LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE AND MARINE CORPS

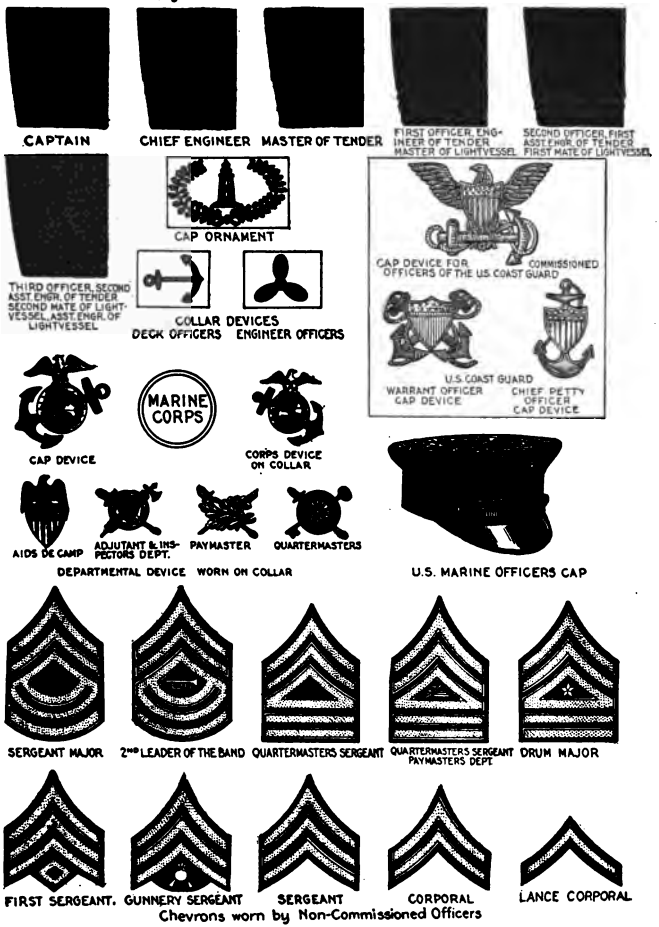
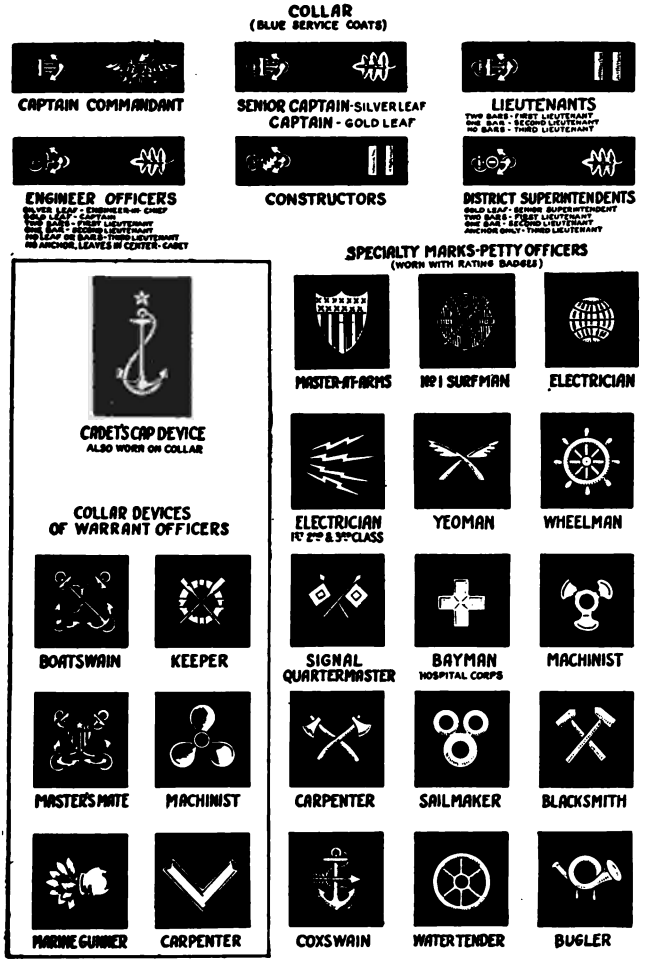


PLATE XXVII — UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

PLATE XXVIII — UNITED STATES COAST GUARD



For Third Lieutenants. Corps device only, same as for captain commandant.

For Engineer Officers. Same rank devices as are prescribed for line officers with whom they rank, with a corps device consisting of a silver-embroidered foul anchor, with four oak leaves embroidered in gold on the shank.

For Constructors. Same rank device as prescribed for first lieutenants; corps device, a branch of oak leaves in gold crossing a silver-embroidered foul anchor at an angle of forty-five degrees, stem toward the stock of the anchor, in proportion.

Rating badges similar to those in the Navy are worn by all petty officers on the sleeve midway between the shoulder and elbow. (Plate XXVIII.)

The uniforms, rating badges, and specialty marks of the enlisted men are practically the same as those worn by the enlisted men of the U. S. Navy. They wear a black silk cap ribbon on a blue flat cap. The ribbon for men aboard ship has on it the name of the ship and after it the letters "C. G."

CHAPTER XIX

LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE

THE **Lighthouse Service** is under the Bureau of Commerce and is charged with the establishment and maintanence of lighthouses, light-vessels, buoys, and other aids to navigation on coasts and rivers of the United States, as authorized by Congress, and with the direction of the offices, depots, and tenders required in this work.

The President is authorized, whenever a sufficient national emergency exists, to transfer to the service and jurisdiction of the Navy Department, or of the War Department, such vessels, equipment, stations, and personnel of the Lighthouse Service as he may deem to the best interest of the country; the personnel so transferred, while under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department or War Department, is subject to the laws and regulations of the Army or Navy, as the case may be.

When the national emergency ceases to exist the vessels, equipment, stations, and personnel transferred to the Army or Navy shall be returned to the Lighthouse Service. The Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of Commerce jointly prescribe regulations governing the duties to

be performed by the Lighthouse Service in time of war, and for the coöperation of that service with the Navy and War Departments in time of peace in preparation for its duties in war.

Lighthouse Service Uniforms

In the Lighthouse Service the insignia of rank is designated by black mohair braid stripes on the blue coat and white braid stripes on the white coat. A gold-embroidered anchor is worn on each side of the collar of the blue coat by deck officers, and a gold-embroidered propeller by engineer officers (Plate XXVI).

The petty officers consist of quartermasters, with a steering wheel of white thread as a sleeve ornament; machinists, with a propeller of red thread as a sleeve ornament; clerk, with a quill of gold as a sleeve ornament, and radio operator, with a representation of forked lightning, of gold, as a sleeve ornament.

CHAPTER XX

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

THE **Coast Survey** was created by the Act of Congress of February 10, 1807. Its designation changed to Coast and Geodetic Survey by Act of June 20, 1878. It is charged with the survey of the coasts of the United States and possessions, including rivers to the head of tide water, and the publication of charts covering these coasts; also, temperature and current observations along these coasts and throughout the Gulf Stream and Japan Current, deep sea soundings, research in gravity and terrestrial magnetism and the precise determination of elevations and geographic positions of points throughout the United States and possessions.

By an Act of Congress, approved May 22, 1917, the President is authorized, whenever a sufficient national emergency exists, to transfer to the service and jurisdiction of the war department or navy department such vessels, equipment, or personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey as he may deem to the best interest of the country, the personnel so transferred to have proper military rank. When such national emergency ceases, the vessels, equipment,

and personnel shall be returned to the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

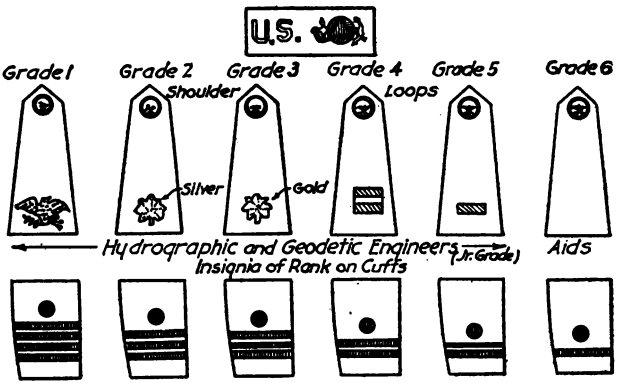
The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of Commerce jointly prescribe regulations governing the duties to be performed by the Coast and Geodetic Survey in time of war, and for the coöperation of that service with the War and Navy Departments in time of peace in preparation for its duties in war.

Coast and Geodetic Survey Uniforms

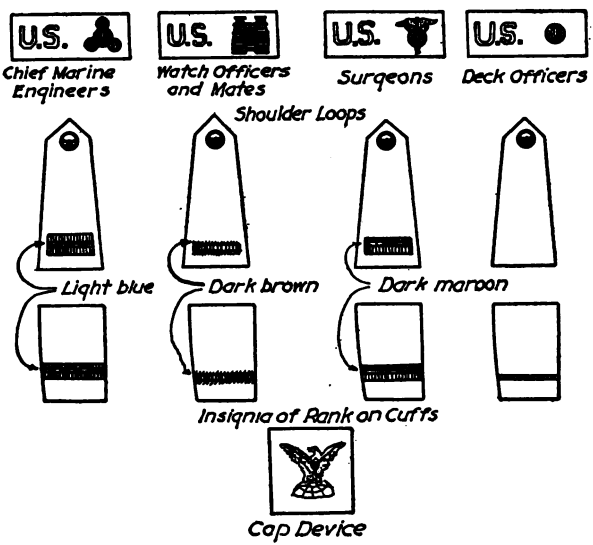
The insignia of rank for white uniforms is worn on the shoulder loops similarly to that of the Army. On all other uniforms it is worn on the sleeve similarly to the Navy. (Plate XXIX.)

PLATE XXIX — UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

COMMISSIONED OFFICER



SHIPS' OFFICERS



CHAPTER XXI

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

An Act approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An Act to Increase the Efficiency and Change the Name of the United States Marine Hospital Service," provides that the President may, in his discretion, "utilize the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service in times of threatened or actual war to such extent and in such manner as shall in his judgment promote the public interest without, however, in anywise impairing the efficiency of the Service for the purposes for which the same was created and is maintained."

In accordance with the provisions of this Act, the President, on April 3, 1915, issued the following Executive Order:

"Under the authority of the Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1902, and subject to the limitations therein expressed, it is ordered that hereafter in times of threatened or actual war the Public Health Service shall constitute a part of the military forces of the United States, and in times of threatened or actual war, the Secretary of the Treasury may, upon request of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, detail officers or employees of said Service for duty either with the Army or the Navy. All stations of the Public Health Service are hereby made available for

the reception of sick and wounded officers and men, or for such other purposes as shall promote the public interest in connection with military operations."

The Public Health Service of to-day is the result of a series of legal enactments extending as far back as 1798. Various laws passed from time to time have increased its powers and functions, perfected its organization, and changed its name, to keep pace with the progress of medicine and sanitary science and to afford protection to the public health of the nation under changing conditions.

The commissioned corps of the Public Health Service consists of the Surgeon General, Assistant Surgeons General, Senior Surgeons, Surgeons, Passed Assistant Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons.

Appointments in the commissioned corps are made only to the grade of Assistant Surgeon. Candidates for commission must be between the ages of twenty-three and thirty-two years, graduates of reputable medical colleges with one year of hospital experience or two years of professional practice. A thorough examination before a board of officers of the Service, comprising physical, academic, and professional tests, is required, and the candidate must attain a general average of 80 per cent.

Other scientific personnel of the Service includes professors in charge of the divisions of the Hygienic Laboratory, acting assistant surgeons, sanitary engineers, bacteriologists, pharmacists, chemists, and technical assistants.

The Bureau of the Public Health Service in Washington comprises seven divisions through which the following functions of the Service are administered:

Division of Scientific Research. This division conducts the scientific investigations of the Service. Intensive studies of diseases of man, including hookworm disease, malaria, pellagra, trachoma, typhoid fever, and tuberculosis, together with studies of school and industrial hygiene and rural sanitation, are carried on from special headquarters in the field in coöperation with State and local health authorities. Investigations relating to public health administration, the pollution of coastal waters, and sewage are also conducted through this division. Technical and purely laboratory studies are conducted at the Hygienic Laboratory in Washington, at special field laboratories, and at the leprosy investigation station in Hawaii.

Information thus obtained is disseminated through publications, correspondence, lectures, and conferences with health authorities. Through this division is enforced the Act of July 1, 1902, regulating the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, by supervising the manufacture of these products in order that they may meet prescribed standards for purity and potency.

Division of Foreign and Insular Quarantine and Immigration. This division is charged with the enforcement of the quarantine laws and regulations under the supervision of the Surgeon General. Through this division are directed the operations of sixty-three

quarantine stations in the United States, and others in the Philippines, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. To aid the home quarantine stations medical officers are also detailed to American consulates in foreign ports to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States. This foreign inspection service also comes within the jurisdiction of this division. Under section 16 of the Act of February 5, 1917, medical officers of the Public Health Service are detailed for the purpose of making medical examination of arriving aliens.

Division of Domestic (Interstate) Quarantine. Through this division is enforced section 3 of the Act of February 15, 1893, relating to the prevention of the spread of contagious or infectious diseases from one State or Territory into another. This important work includes the suppression of epidemics and the sanitation of interstate carriers. Sanitation of the zones surrounding the various military cantonments is also supervised through this division of the Bureau.

Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics. The successful administration of public health laws depends essentially upon a knowledge of the existence and current prevalence of communicable diseases, the conditions that favor their propagation and spread, and the measures that are required for their control. Through this division, therefore, the Service collects information regarding the prevalence and geographic distribution of diseases dangerous to the public health in the United States and foreign countries. The

information thus collected is published weekly in the Public Health Reports, together with other information dealing with medicine and sanitation. This division also compiles, digests, and publishes court decisions, laws, regulations, and ordinances pertaining to the public health.

Division of Marine Hospitals and Relief. The medical relief furnished to seamen of the merchant marine and other beneficiaries entitled by law to the facilities of the Service is a function which is supervised by the Division of Marine Hospitals and Relief of the Bureau. Through this division sick and disabled seamen are taken care of at twenty Marine Hospitals and one hundred and twenty-five other relief stations. Physical examinations of officers and seamen and keepers and surfmen of the Coast Guard and the examinations for the detection of color-blindness in masters, mates, and pilots are conducted through this division, and the medical evidence of disability in claims for benefits against the Coast Guard are reviewed.

Division of Personnel and Accounts. In this division are kept the records of the officers and other employees of the Service and of expenditures of the various appropriations of the Service.

Miscellaneous Division. Through this division the various Service publications are issued, including the annual reports, public health reports, supplements and reprints, public health bulletins, and bulletins of the Hygienic Laboratory. The duties of this division also

include the supervision of miscellaneous work not coming within the scope of duties administered by the other divisions of the Bureau.

In time of war the Public Health Service renders valuable aid to the military forces of the United States by the detail of a number of its experienced sanitarians to assist in the solution of sanitary problems confronting the country by the mobilization of large forces in the various army cantonments. The Service concentrates in the vicinity of these camps a trained corps for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease from the contiguous civil populations to the military forces, and from these camps to the civil populations.

Public Health Service Uniforms

The officers of the Public Health Service wear a full dress and a dress uniform of blue and service uniform of olive-drab, khaki, and white.

The rank is indicated on all uniforms by the insignia worn on the shoulder loops as follows (Plate XXX):

Surgeon General	silver star
Assistant Surgeon General	silver spread eagle
Senior Surgeon	silver oak leaf
Surgeon	gold oak leaf
Passed Assistant Surgeon	two gold bars
Assistant Surgeon	one gold bar

The rank is also indicated on the full dress and evening dress coat by means of gold-lace stripes interspaced with maroon broadcloth (Plate XXX). On

the sleeve of the overcoat these stripes are of black braid instead of gold.

The collar device consists of the letters "U. S." and the Corps device.

Specialty marks of the various employees, worn midway between the shoulder and elbow on each arm, and embroidered in maroon silk, are as follows:

Station Engineer. Spread eagle, above two crossed monkey wrenches, and three open chevrons of maroon broadcloth.

Pilot. As for station engineer, substituting a steering wheel for the crossed monkey wrenches.

Marine Engineer. As for pilot, substituting a propeller for the steering wheel.

First Cook. As for pilot, substituting a crescent for the steering wheel, and with a chevron of two stripes.

Other Cooks. As for first cook, omitting all marks except the crescent.

Coachman. A curb bit.

Carpenter. A carpenter's square.

Yardman. Two crossed axes.

Messenger. A single wing.

Laundryman. A flatiron.

Surgical Nurse A spread eagle, Geneva cross, chevrons with two bars.

Night Watchman. A lantern.

Ship Keeper. Two crossed keys.

Boatswain. Two crossed anchors.

Coxswain. Figure-of-eight knot, two inches long.

PLATE XXX — UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CAP DEVICE

CORPS DEVICE—WORN ON BOTH SIDES OF COLLAR

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Insignia of Rank on Shoulder Loops

Insignia of Rank on Sleeves

OTHER OFFICERS

PETTY OFFICERS

RELATIVE RANKS OF COMMISSIONED LINE OFFICERS OF OUR ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS, COAST GUARD, COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

ARMY	NAVY	MARINE CORPS	COAST GUARD	COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY		PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
General	Admiral					
Lieutenant General	Vice Admiral					
Major General	Rear Admiral	Major General				
Brigadier General	Commodore	Brigadier General				Surgeon General.
Colonel	Captain	Colonel	Captain Commandant.	Hydrographic and Geodetic Engineers	Grade 1	Assistant Surgeon General.
Lieutenant Colonel	Commander	Lieutenant Colonel.	Senior Captain		Grade 2	Senior Surgeon.
Major	Lieutenant Commander.	Major	Captain		Grade 3	Surgeon.
Captain	Lieutenant	Captain	First Lieutenant		Grade 4	Passed Assistant Surgeon.
First Lieutenant	Lieutenant (junior grade)	First Lieutenant	Second Lieutenant		Grade 5	Assistant Surgeon.
Second Lieutenant.	Ensign	Second Lieutenant.	Third Lieutenant	Aids		

CHAPTER XXII

STRENGTH AND ORGANIZATION OF FOREIGN ARMIES

THE basis of the infantry organization of all foreign armies is the **battalion.** The typical battalion is composed of four companies and has a war strength of some 25 officers and 1100 men.

The basis of all foreign cavalry organization is the **squadron.** The foreign squadron numbers from 120 to 150 sabers. Regiments contain from three to six squadrons.

The **battery** is usually taken as the unit of field artillery organization. Leaving aside Russia, there are two great systems of field artillery organization. These may be called after their exponents, the **French** and the **German** systems.

The French system takes four guns as the firing unit, the **battery,** and assigns all of the ammunition which should be available upon entry into action to the battery; batteries count 4 or 5 officers and 170 men.

Under the German system the firing unit, **battery,** counts six guns and only so much ammunition as is needed for the immediate service of the piece is assigned to the batteries; the remainder of the ammu-

nition being assembled in an ammunition battery which forms an integral part of the battalion.

In both systems, the number of firing batteries in the battalion is three (3); the German system, having an additional battery for ammunition, gives that system four battery organizations to the battalion.

Under the German system the strength of firing batteries is about 5 officers and 150 men and that of ammunition batteries is 4 officers and 188 men.

Therefore, leaving aside battalion staffs, the strength of which is not dependent upon the particular system, under the French system the battalion counts about 15 officers, 510 men, and 12 guns, whereas under the German system it counts 19 officers, 638 men, and 18 guns.

France

The French Army proper is known as the **Metropolitan Army,** which is divided between France and Algeria.

The peace strength of the French Army comprises 21 army corps, each army corps having two divisions.

There are 47 divisions, 92 infantry brigades, and 21 field artillery brigades which are distributed among the 21 corps.

There are also 10 cavalry divisions, each division containing 20 to 24 squadrons and 2 horse batteries.

The war strength is unknown, but in 1914 about 5,500,000 had had military training and the war strength was estimated at about 4,000,000.

Germany

The German Army as organized in peace consisted of 25 army corps and 1 cavalry division, besides certain special troops.

Normally, the Army corps is composed of 2 infantry divisions and certain train troops and other auxiliaries.

The typical infantry formation is as follows: Four companies to a battalion, 3 battalions to a regiment, 2 regiments to the brigade, 2 brigades to a division, with one of the divisions in a corps having an extra battalion of sharpshooters known as Jägers. The strength of the battalion in war is about 1000 rifles.

The total peace strength amounted to about 800,000 officers and men. To these should be added from 10,000 to 12,000 "Einjährig Freiwilliger," or men who serve for one year, defraying their own expenses.

The sum total of trained men which Germany had available for war was about 4,610,000.

Austria-Hungary

The dual monarchy of **Austria-Hungary** in time of peace maintains three separate armies supported by the empire, by Austria, and by Hungary, respectively.

These armies are known as the **common army,** the **Austrian Landwehr,** and the **Hungarian Landwehr,** respectively. The two Landwehr armies differ, however, from the Landwehr of other countries in that they are maintained with the colors in time of

peace. The common army is known as the first line, and the two Landwehr armies as the second line.

The peace strength of the combined armies was about 473,000, whereas the war strength, 1914, was approximately 4,320,000.

Russia

Russia maintained in time of peace three separate armies, namely, the Army of Europe and the Caucasus, the Army of Central Asia, the Army of Siberia and Eastern Asia.

The total peace strength amounted to about 1,284,000.

The total number of trained men subject to call amounted to about 6,000,000.

Great Britain

The military forces of Great Britain in time of peace are divided into the **regular forces** and the **territorial forces.**

The regular forces are again divided into British forces, Indian forces, and colonial forces, and in addition certain colonial militia.

The peace strength amounted to about 700,000.

Italy

The Italian forces are composed of the **regular army,** the **mobile militia,** and the **territorial militia.** The two latter categories are not constantly under arms and in reality form a kind of reserve (Landwehr)

into which men pass after service with the colors. Both the mobile and the territorial militia are composed of all arms of the service.

The total peace strength of the regular army is 305,000.

TABLE SHOWING HIGHER ORGANIZATION EXISTING IN TIME OF PEACE

(No militia, reserve, or territorial troops are included.)

COUNTRY	ARMY CORPS	DIVISIONS	CAVALRY DIVISIONS	INFANTRY BRIGADES	CAVALRY BRIGADES	FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADES
France.....	21	47	10	92	38	21
Germany...	25	50	1	112	69	50
Austria....	16	33	8	58	19	19
Russia.....	37	76	27	160	61	61
England...	0	6	1	18	4	26
Italy.....	12	25	3	51	8	20
Japan.....	0	21	0	43	4	3

CHAPTER XXIII

GREAT BRITAIN

Army Uniforms

The new British uniform is of khaki of a little darker material than our olive-drab. The tunic is built like a shooting coat with a fold-over collar, breast pockets, and very capacious side pockets which are intended to carry things in. A colored khaki shirt and tie are worn. In the line the insignia of rank are usually worn on the cuff of each sleeve.

General officers, officers of the household cavalry, officers of the brigade of guards and some of the colonial regiments continue to wear the insignia on the shoulder-straps.

Officers from Colonel down may wear insignia either on the cuff or on the shoulder strap but never on both at the same time.

General and staff officers may be distinguished by the red band around the cap on which is a lion surmounted by a crown in red and gold, and by the red tabs on the lapel of the coat. There is also a certain amount of gold braid and embroidery above the cap visor, hence the familiar term "Brass Hat."

The cap badges and buttons indicate to which branch of the service the wearer belongs. In the British Army the badges are not worn on the gorget — in the case of noncommissioned officers and privates.

AID DE CAMP & EQUERRY TO THE KING

FIELD MARSHAL

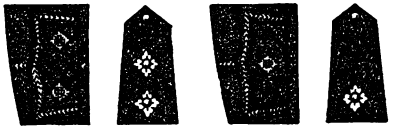
GENERAL

LIEUT:GENERAL MAJOR-GENERAL BRIGADIER GENERAL

REGIMENTAL BADGE WORN AT A STAFF OFFICERS WEAR SCARLET BAND ROUND CAP & CAP BADGE
FIELD OFFICERS ON STAFF WEAR ONE ROW OAK LEAVES ON PEAK
COLONEL

LIEUT COLONEL MAJOR

CAPTAIN



LIEUTENANT SECOND LIEUTENANT

KEY

Khaki

Blue

Gold

Red

Silver

PLATE XXXI — BRITISH ARMY

In the case of the Royal Flying Corps a pilot wears a pair of wings on the left breast and an observer wears one wing.

Since the commencement of the War the British War Office has authorized to be worn on the left sleeve of the tunic below the elbow a gold stripe, which indicates that the wearer has been wounded. One stripe is given for each wound for which the man has been admitted to a hospital.

The insignia are as follows (Plates XXXI and XXXII):

The service chevron for service abroad is worn, point down, midway between the elbow and the cuff. One is given upon reaching the war zone, one for the first year's service in the war zone, and one for every six months thereafter. If earned on or before December 31, 1914, the chevron is red; after that date, blue.

Field Marshal. Crossed batons within a laurel wreath, and crown above.

General. Cross sword and baton, and crown and star.

Lieutenant General. Crossed sword and baton and crown.

Major General. Crossed sword and baton and star.

Brigadier General. Crossed swords.

Colonel. Four stripes or rings and a crown and two stars.

Lieutenant Colonel. Three stripes or rings, a crown, and a star.

PLATE XXXII — BRITISH ARMY

Major. Three stripes or rings and a crown.
Captain. Two stripes or rings and three stars.
Lieutenant. One stripe or ring and two stars.
Second Lieutenant. One stripe or ring and one star.

In the Highland and Scottish regiments, the officers wear the stripes on the cuffs in a curve from the outer edge of the sleeve to a higher point at the inner edge of the sleeve. The insignia of rank is worn beneath these stripes in a horizontal line instead of in a vertical line. The insignia of rank for the Canadian officers is the same as that for the British officers. A Canadian designation is worn either on the lapel of the coat or on the shoulder strap.

In the Australian Army, a shape is worn on the upper left arm to indicate the division, with different colors to indicate the regiment to which the wearer belongs.

Noncommissioned officers wear chevrons (point downwards) on the upper right arm.

A Lance Corporal or Acting Bombardier, one; Corporal, two; Sergeant, three; Color Sergeant, three chevrons and crossed colors; Staff Sergeant, four chevrons.

On the lower part of the left arm chevrons are worn as "good conduct" badges.

A sergeant major is dressed as an officer except that he has a crown on the lower part of the right elbow. There are also badges of proficiency, such as crossed rifles for marksmen, a spur for rough-riders, etc.

Corps, deparmental, and regimental badges are worn on the lapels of the coat.

Spurs are worn by all field officers, including captains who are double-company commanders, except undress, when "slacks" (trousers) are worn instead of breeches and boots or puttees.

The Sam Browne belt is habitually worn except in quarter or at mess.

These are made of worsted embroidery and are worn inverted on the right forearm.

The Field Marshal's rank is the highest among general officers. The rank is conferred for eminent military services, and the bearer of it remains on the active list and draws full pay of his rank as long as he lives.

Generals are the officers in command of an Army or any of its larger units, such as Army Corps, Divisions, and Brigades. Generals also are appointed to the command and general supervision of the artillery and engineers of a large force, and the rank of General is bestowed on senior officers in the auxiliary services. There are four grades of the rank — General, Lieutenant General, Major General, and Brigadier General.

A General commands an Army, a Lieutenant General an Army Corps, a Major General a Division, a Brigadier General a Brigade.

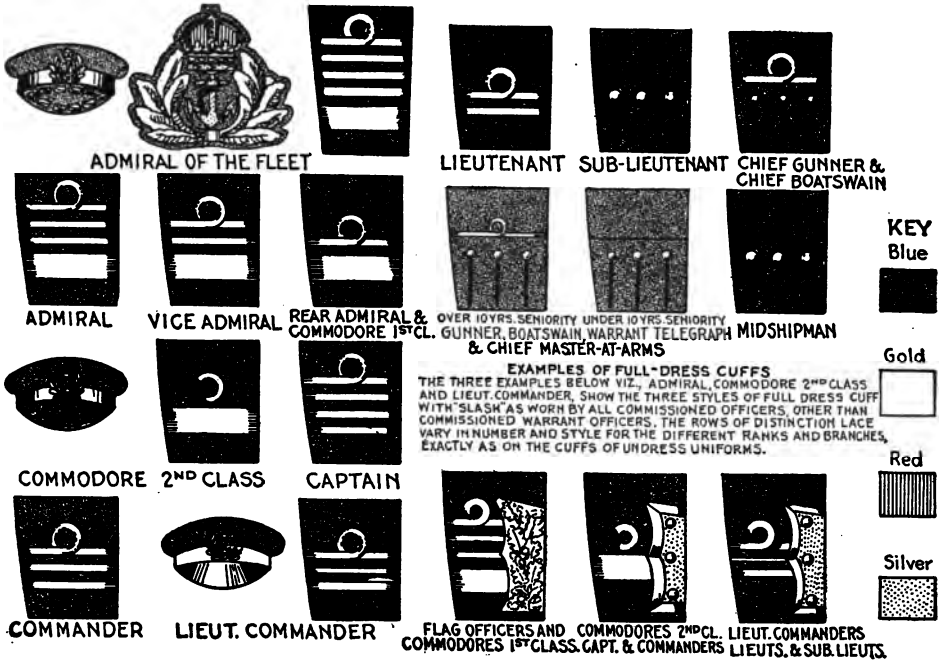
In the British Army the rank of Brigadier General is not a permanent and substantive one. In fact, Brigadier Generals are in many, perhaps in most cases, Colonels or Lieutenant Colonels, appointed for the

time being to the command of a brigade. While in this position, they wear the badges of this temporary rank and draw special pay and allowances.

The next rank below the General is that of Colonel. In the present day the Colonel of a regiment is a title conferred upon some distinguished officer, often the General's rank, who is known as the Commander in Chief of such and such a regiment. The actual commander is a Lieutenant Colonel — but in the artillery and engineers there are no Colonels holding regimental rank and doing active duty. The rank of Colonel is conferred upon the holders of various Staff appointments, or given by brevet to a Lieutenant Colonel for distinguished service.

The next grade to Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel is that of Major. An infantry battalion has two majors to assist the Lieutenant Colonel commanding, and the commander of a battery of artillery often has the rank of Major.

The Captain is the commander of one of the minor units of the regiment — the company or squadron, and in the artillery, the battery. In the new infantry organization, in which the battalion is divided into four companies, each company is commanded by a senior Captain, with a junior Captain as a second-in-command. If there is the full complement of officers to the company, there are also four subalterns, that is, Lieutenants and Second Lieutenants. Each of these has command of a platoon, which is a fourth part of a Company.


ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET
LIEUTENANT
SUB-LIEUTENANT
CHIEF GUNNER & CHIEF BOATSWAIN
KEY
Blue
ADMIRAL
VICE ADMIRAL
REAR ADMIRAL & COMMODORE 1ST CL.
OVER 10YRS. SENIORITY
UNDER 10YRS. SENIORITY
GUNNER, BOATSWAIN, WARRANT TELEGRAPH & CHIEF MASTER-AT-ARMS
MIDSHIPMAN
Gold
EXAMPLES OF FULL-DRESS CUFFS
THE THREE EXAMPLES BELOW VIZ., ADMIRAL, COMMODORE 2ND CLASS AND LIEUT. COMMANDER, SHOW THE THREE STYLES OF FULL DRESS CUFF WITH "SLASH" AS WORN BY ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, OTHER THAN COMMISSIONED WARRANT OFFICERS. THE ROWS OF DISTINCTION LACE VARY IN NUMBER AND STYLE FOR THE DIFFERENT RANKS AND BRANCHES, EXACTLY AS ON THE CUFFS OF UNDRESS UNIFORMS.
Red
COMMODORE 2ND CLASS
CAPTAIN
Silver
COMMANDER
LIEUT. COMMANDER
FLAG OFFICERS AND COMMODORES 1ST CLASS.
COMMODORES 2ND CL. CAPT. & COMMANDERS
LIEUT. COMMANDERS LIEUTS. & SUB. LIEUTS.

Brevet rank is the rank held by promotion for distinguished service to a higher grade irrespective of there being any vacancy. It is Army rank, not regimental rank. Thus, for instance, a Captain promoted by brevet to the rank of Major acts as a Captain while with his regiment, but while detached from it for Staff duty or any special service ranks as a Major.

The higher grades of noncommissioned officers, such as the Sergeant Major of a regiment, hold warrants appointing them to their rank, and are classed as Warrant Officers. The lower grades are appointed by their commanding officer naming them as regimental officers. The lowest noncommissioned rank is that of Lance Corporal, who is practically a private selected and qualified for further promotion when a vacancy arises. Generally speaking, the Corporal may be described as the commander of a squad, and the Sergeant as the commander of a section or similar small unit in a regiment. The Color Sergeants are the senior sergeants of the company. In the new infantry organization each company has a company sergeant major, who is its senior noncommissioned officer, and a Company Quartermaster Sergeant, among whose duties are to keep the records of the company. The senior sergeant of a platoon is known as the Platoon Sergeant, and acts as its second-in-command.

The Quartermaster of a regiment is a commissioned rank, frequently bestowed on one of the senior noncommissioned officers. His duty is to attend to the quartering, supply, and transport of the regiment.

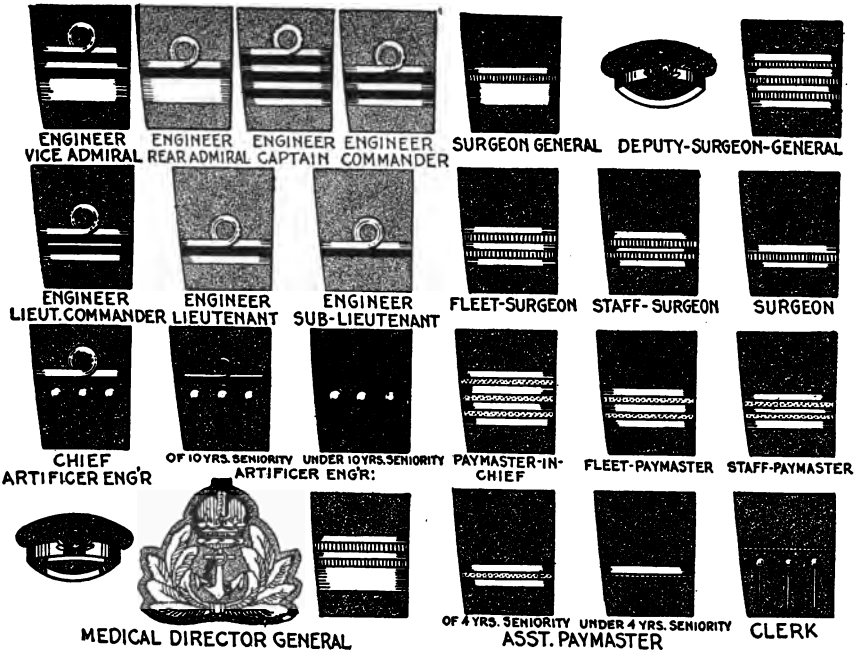


PLATE XXXIV — BRITISH NAVY

Etiquette in British Army

The regulations require junior officers to salute their seniors; when a party of two or more officers receive a salute, only the senior returns it. However, all officers acknowledge the salute of officers of an allied army. A British officer salutes a foreign allied officer of equivalent or senior rank; when there is doubt about the rank of the latter he is given the benefit of it. British officers are required to be even more punctilious about paying compliments to the officers of allied armies than they are to their own confrères.

There are no regulations as to the position of senior and junior officers when walking together in public.

An officer newly joining the regiment is not required or expected to call socially on his colonel but merely reports officially at the orderly room.

Navy Uniforms

The uniform of the British Navy is very similar to ours, the "curl" for the line or Executive Branch being used instead of the "star."

Until 1915 Engineer Officers came under the Civil Branch of the Navy. It now forms part of the Military Arm and is reckoned as equal in importance to the Executive Branch.

The insignia of rank includes the "curl" above the stripes, but has also a color band of purple between the gold stripes.

PLATE XXXV—BRITISH NAVY

OF 15 YRS. SENIORITY | OVER 8 YRS. SENIORITY | UNDER 8 YRS. SENIORITY

NAVAL INSTRUCTORS

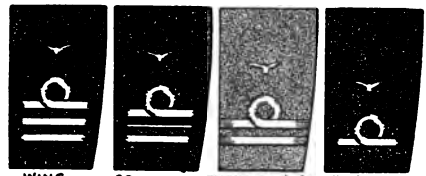
CHIEF SCHOOLMASTER | HEAD SCHOOLMASTER | CARPENTER LIEUT. OF 8 YRS. SENIORITY

CARPENTER LIEUT. UNDER 8 YRS. SENIORITY | CHIEF CARPENTER & COMMISS. ELECTRICIAN | CARPENTER, WARRANT ELECTRN. & ARMOURER

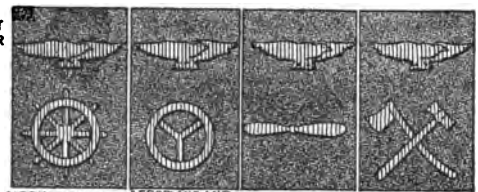
* IF UNDER 10 YRS. SENIORITY WITHOUT LACE STRIPES

FOR	COMMISSIONED MECHANICAL	*See*	*Chief Artificer Engr.*
"	WARRANT MECHANICIAN	"	*Artificer Engr.*
"	" WRITER	"	*Carpenter*
"	INSTRUCTOR IN COOKERY	"	*Carpenter*
"	HEAD STEWARD	"	*Carpenter*
"	" WARDMASTER	"	*Carpenter but with an additional stripe of red*

WING-CAPTAIN



WING COMMANDER | SQUADRON COMMANDER | FLIGHT COMMDR. & FLIGHT LIEUT. | FLIGHT SUB-LIEUT.



AIRSHIP PILOT | AEROPLANE AND WATERPLANE PILOT | ENGINEER | ARTISAN

KEY

Pale Blue

Dark Blue

Gold

Red

Silver

The Staff or Civil Branch of the service has, in lieu of the curl, colors to distinguish the officers of the various corps.

The British officers wear a tunic or sack coat instead of a blouse, as worn by our officers. No collar device is worn to denote the rank and corps.

Red is the distinguishing color of the Medical Branch, and in addition to the missing curl, the stars, etc., worn by the highest ranks, are in gold and silver (another detail which, as in the case of the anchor of the cap badge, distinguishes the Non Military from the Military Branch).

Paymasters who form what is known as the Accountants' Branch are to be recognized by the white cloth worn with the gold lace, while Naval Instructors wear pale blue. Since April, 1916, Chief and Head Navy Schoolmasters are entitled to wear a narrow stripe of blue cloth on the cuff.

Carpenter Lieutenants (with two and two and one half stripes) have the dark blue cloth of the shoulder-strap itself showing between the lace, but there is no curl, as in the case of Lieutenant Commander and Lieutenant.

The foregoing shoulder-straps are also worn on the white uniform, which forms the customary dress in tropical climates.

When a British Naval officer is wearing the uniform greatcoat, the distinction lace upon the cuffs of the frock coat or jacket worn beneath is naturally hidden, and it is the shoulder-straps which are utilized for

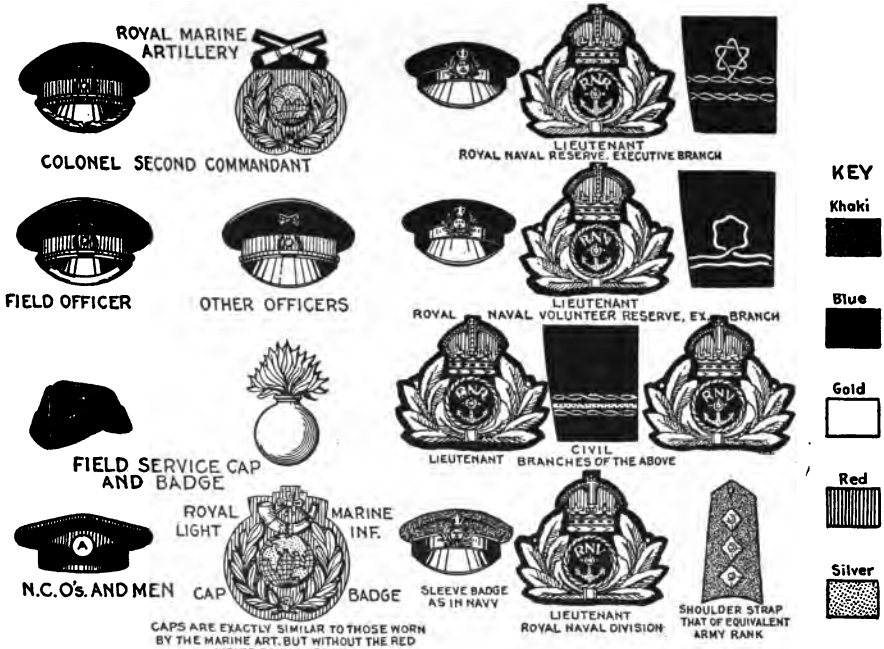


PLATE XXXVI — BRITISH NAVY

displaying the device indicative of his rank and the branch of the service to which he belongs.

If he is an Executive Officer whose rank is between that of a Commodore, Second Class, and that of a Gunner or Boatswain, this distinction lace is a replica of the device worn on the cuff of the jacket beneath, but in the case of Flag Officers (that is, Admirals of the Fleet, Admirals, Vice Admirals, and Rear Admirals), and also Commodores, First Class, the device is similar to that worn on their epaulettes, and quite distinct from that worn on the cuffs of the jacket, or frock coat.

Admiral of the Fleet. Two crossed batons surrounded by a wreath of laurel leaves with a crown above it.

Admiral. A baton and sword crossed with a crown above and three stars forming a triangle below.

Vice Admiral. A baton and sword crossed with a crown above and two stars in a vertical row below.

Rear Admiral. A baton and sword crossed with a crown above and a star below.

Commodore, First Class, two stars in horizontal row with a crown above and an anchor in a vertical position below.

The same exception applies to Engineer Vice Admirals, Engineer Rear Admirals, Medical Director Generals, and Surgeon Generals, and an edging of purple cloth in the case of the first three distinguishes them from the corresponding ranks in the Executive Branch.

CHAPTER XXIV

FRANCE

Army Uniforms

With the exception of the African troops, who wear khaki, the French Army is dressed in a uniform of gray blue, helmet or kepi, trousers or pants, puttees, and, in cold weather, a tunic or greatcoat.

The number of regiment is shown on the collar patch (of the same color as the chevron for the active Army and white for the territorial Army). The chevron on the collar patch as a rule represents the color of the collar in the uniform previously worn.

Staff Officers. The arm band is of dark blue for brigade staff officers, red for division staff officers, red, blue, and white with thunderbolt for corps staff officers, and red and white for Army staff officers.

Infantry. The infantry wears the grenade on the helmet, yellow trousers piping, and dark blue chevron on a gray blue patch.

Chasseurs (Rifles). The uniform for chasseurs is the same as that for infantry, with the exception that they wear a bugle on the helmet and are dressed in iron gray instead of blue gray.

Cavalry. In the cavalry, the piping on the trousers is dark blue. Yellow leather gaiters are worn and the collar patch is of dark blue. The patch for the

chevrons varies — Cuirassiers, red; Dragoons, white; Chasseurs à cheval, green; Hussars, light blue; Chasseurs d'Afrique, yellow shako; Spahis, yellow sheshia.

Artillery. In the artillery the piping is scarlet, gaiters are worn. On the helmet is a grenade and crossed guns. The chevron in the field artillery is of light blue mounted on a scarlet patch; in the colonial artillery, it is violet; mountain artillery, white; heavy artillery, gray; horse artillery, dark blue; and fort artillery, green.

Engineers. The engineers wear a piping of scarlet chevron mounted on a black velvet patch and gaiters.

Train. The train wears a green piping, a red chevron mounted on a green patch, and gaiters.

Medical. Red piping is worn by the Medical Corps. The collar patch is of red velvet with a snake and red badge. The rank bars are of silver.

Veterinary. This service also uses a red piping, a red velvet collar patch, and rank bars of silver.

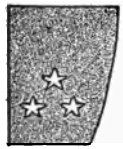
Interpreters, Attached to the British Army. The uniform for this service is of khaki kepi with tunic and trousers. Officers wear an olive branch badge on a dark blue velvet, and the men a sphinx's head on a gray blue collar patch.

Flying Corps. Orange piping is worn in the flying corps, with an orange chevron on a black collar patch.

Gendarmerie and Military Police. White piping is worn with a narrow white band to kepi or helmet and white grenade on a black collar patch. They generally wear dark blue.

PLATE XXXVII — FRENCH ARMY

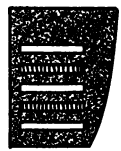
Insignia of Rank on Cuff



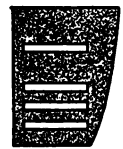
GENERAL OF DIVISION

BRIGADIER GENERAL

COLONEL



LIEUT COLONEL

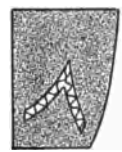


MAJOR

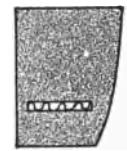
CAPTAIN

FIRST LIEUTENANT

SECOND LIEUTENANT



ASPIRANT

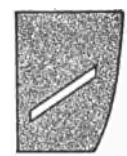


ADJUTANT

SERGEANT MAJOR CAVALRY

SERGEANT MAJOR INFANTRY

SERGEANT CAVALRY

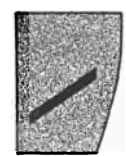


SERGEANT INFANTRY

CORPORAL CAVALRY

CORPORAL INFANTRY

SOLDIER 1ST CLASS CAVALRY



SOLDIER 2ND CLASS INFANTRY

Zouaves. The Zouaves wear khaki and khaki-covered sheshia. The chevrons are of dull red.

Tirailleurs. The uniform for the Tirailleurs is the same as that for the Zouaves, with the exception of the chevron, which is light blue.

Colonial Infantry. This branch wears the gray blue with a chevron of scarlet and an anchor on the kepi.

Foreign Legion. The Foreign Legion also wears gray blue, but the chevrons are of green.

The insignia of rank is on lower part of sleeve (Plate XXXVII).

Marechal of France	7 small silver stars and crossed batons
General de Division (General Lieutenant)	3 small silver stars [1]
General de Brigade (General Major)	2 small silver stars
Colonel	5 gold bars [2]
Lieutenant Colonel	3 gold and 2 silver bars
Major	4 gold bars [2]
Captain	3 gold bars [2]
Lieutenant	2 gold bars [2]
Sous Lieutenant	1 gold bar
Adjutant (W. O.)	1 silver bar, red striped
Sergeant Major	2 broad gold bars [3]
Sergeant	1 broad gold bar [3]
Corporal	2 dark blue woolen bars [3]
Soldat 1 Cl	1 dark blue woolen bar [3]
Bugler	red, white and blue bar [3]

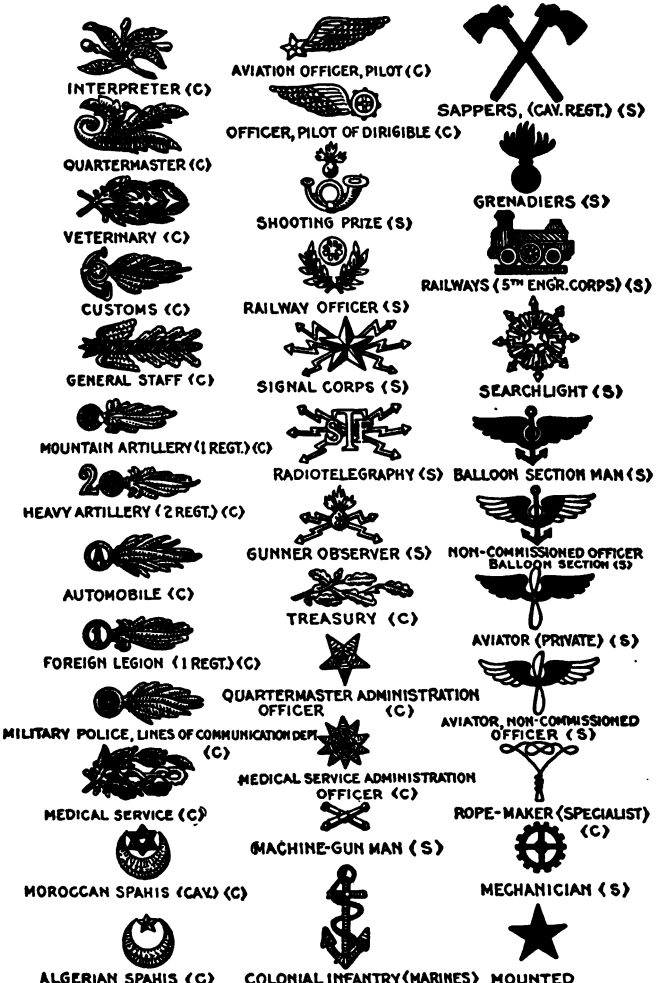
[1] Generals also wear the stars in front of kepi throughout the Army and a double dark piping to breeches.

[2] Silver for cavalry and chasseurs.

[3] Bars are set at an angle of 30° from the horizontal.

PLATE XXXVIII — FRENCH ARMY

Service Insignia



C insignia worn on Collar. S. insignia worn on sleeve.

Officers wear narrow braid around their caps, corresponding to the braid on their cuffs, but half the width. Company adjutants and aspirants have caps like second lieutenants, but the braid has a red thread woven into it spirally as on the cuff of the adjutant.

An enlisted man, candidate for a commission, is called an "Aspirant." He wears a chevron, point up, at the end of the sleeve. The braid, gold or silver, has a red thread woven into it spirally.

Chevrons are worn on right sleeve, point up, between the elbow and the shoulder to indicate wounds — one for each wound.

On the left sleeve the chevrons indicate the number of years at the front. The first chevron indicates the first year and each additional chevron indicates each additional six months.

These chevrons are of the same material and color as the insignia of the grade; for privates it is of cloth.

A Fourragère or Honor Cord is worn by all members of units "mentioned" three times. It is an interlaced cord of green and red if mentioned three times and of yellow and green if mentioned four times or more. One end is attached to blouse or tunic over shoulder, the other end extending to middle of chest.

The service insignia of the French army are indicated in Plate XXXVIII.

Navy Uniforms

From the point of view of official hierarchy, naval and military officers in France are divided into three broad classes: Firstly, Flag and General Officers; secondly, Superior Officers; and thirdly, Subaltern Officers.

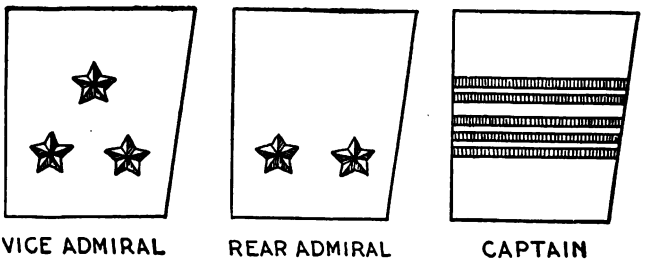
In the first class are included Vice Admirals and Generals of Divisions, Rear Admirals and Brigadier Generals (in other words, all officers whose distinctive marks in uniform consist of two or more stars). In this category are also included officers of the auxiliary branches of the Navy and Army whose rank is equal to that of Flag and General officers; the latter being designated High Functionaries (Hauts Fonctionnaires).

To the lists of Flag and General Officers must be added "Admirals and Marshals of France," but these are not ranks properly so called, and officers invested with such titles are usually spoken of as "Dignitaries," as no special employment is provided for officers holding them. The "Dignity" of Admiral or Marshal is conferred on officers as a reward of service in war time.

In the second class (superior officers) are included all officers of the rank of Captain, Commander, and Lieutenant Commander in the Navy and of Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Chef de Battalion or Chef d'Escadron in the Army. Superior officers of the Navy may always be known by the four or five stripes of distinguishing lace on their sleeve.

PLATE XXXIX — FRENCH NAVY

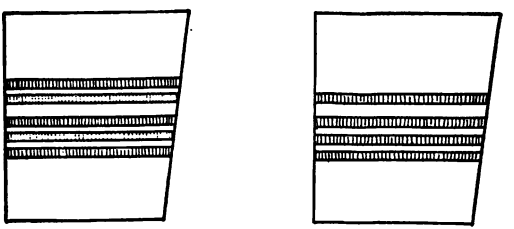
Insignia of Rank on Cuff



VICE ADMIRAL

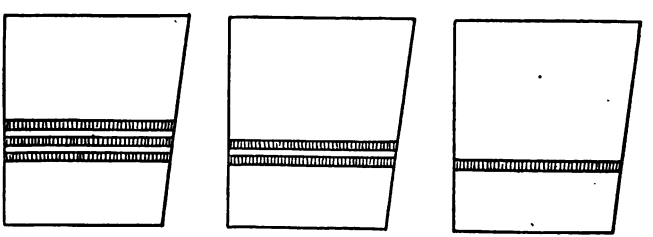
REAR ADMIRAL

CAPTAIN



COMMANDER

LIEUT. COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT

SUB LIEUTENANT

ACTING
SUB LIEUTENANT

In the third class (subaltern officers) are included Acting Sub-Lieutenants, Sub-Lieutenants, and Lieutenants in the Navy (with officials of corresponding rank in the nonexecutive and civilian branches) and similar ranks in the Army. Naval Cadets are not classified as officers; they rank below Warrant Officers, but above Chief Petty Officers.

The uniform of officers of all grades and corps in the French Navy is similar in design and cut, and the method by which the rank of the officer and the corps to which he belongs is distinguished as follows:

Officers of the Executive Branch wear gold or silver lace stripes sewn direct on the sleeve of the coat. The rank of Admiral is distinguished by two or three stars. Engineer Officers wear violet velvet facings on the sleeve, while Medical Officers wear red velvet facings; Paymasters, brown velvet facings. Officials of the Constructive and Hydrographic Branches wear black velvet facings, and officers of the Corps de Santé (Physicians) wear green velvet facings on the sleeves of their uniform coats.

The following are the distinguishing marks (Plate XXXIX):

Admiral of the Fleet. Crossed Admiral's batons.

Vice Admiral. Three silver stars.

Rear Admiral. Two silver stars.

Captain. Five gold stripes.

Commander. Three gold and two silver stripes.

Lieutenant Commander. Four gold stripes.

Lieutenant. Three gold stripes.

Sub-Lieutenant. Two gold stripes.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant. One gold stripe.

Flag officers of the Engineer, Accountant, Medical, Construction, Ordnance, Inspection, and Administration Branches or Corps wear distinguishing marks of embroidery, instead of that of stars and velvet cuffs on sleeves, of the distinctive color of the Branch or Corps. In other grades of these Branches, the same insignia as that of officers of the executive branch are worn, with the addition of the colored velvet facings.

In the Engineer, Accountant, Medical, Construction, Ordnance, and Inspection Branches the highest ranking officer ranks with that of Vice Admiral of the Executive Branch; in the Hydrographic and Administrative Branches with that of Rear Admiral, and in the Physician Branch with that of Captain.

CHAPTER XXV

GERMANY

Army Uniforms

With a few exceptions stated below all armies are dressed in gray (feldgrau), a cap or covered helmet, a tunic, a greatcoat, trousers or pants, long boots (worn over or under trousers) and shoulder-straps with regimental number or monogram edged with various colors or state colors (one-year volunteers). The greatcoats are sometimes of dark blue.

The new German field uniform has a preëminently German appearance and is very popular. The pocket is set diagonally in the skirt of the blouse or tunic and is placed inside, so that even if bulging full the appearance is good. The collar is a falling collar which can be turned up for warmth. The color is of field-gray and field-green, so as to promote invisibility. The American system of insignia is unknown to the Germans, who secure the differentiation by the color of the buttons, style of caps, color of the facings and the pipings, etc.

The colored pipings and facings do not destroy the invisibility, as might be surmised. On the contrary, the colors retained adapt themselves to the terrain where the vegetation is never of an entirely uniform color.

Cap bands are often gray colored. Staff officers wear a carmine band to cap and broad carmine trouser stripe.

Infantry. The uniform of the infantry is as given above, with an edging according to corps, the cap band is red or gray colored.

Jäger and Schätzen (Rifles). These troops are dressed in gray green, with a green strap edging, and wear a shako instead of a helmet. The cap band is red or gray covered.

Cavalry. Stand-up collars are worn. Lancers (Uhlans) and Hussars wear special cut tunics and special headdress. The edging of shoulder-strap varies in color, but the dragoons have a single and the cuirassiers a double edging. The cap bands are of various colors.

Field Artillery. The field artillery wears a black piping to the collar; red grenade on shoulder-strap, brass buttons (white metal in guard corps), and a black cap band.

Engineers. The engineers wear a black piping to the collar, no grenade; white metal buttons and a cap band of black.

Train. For the train the edging to the collar and tunic is of blue. In the supply department it is crimson. The cap band is of blue.

Medical. The medical corps wears a red edging to a blue collar patch and a cap band of black.

Veterinary. The veterinary wears a red edge to a black collar patch.

Guard regiments wear two four-inch tabs of braid on either side of the collar and white buttons. The shank of sidearm tassel shows the number of battalion. On the top and bottom the number of the Company: 1, white; 2, red; 3, yellow; 4, blue; 5, green. Thus, red shank and yellow remainder signifies the 2d battalion, 3d company.

Landwehr. The Landwehr wear a cross on the headdress; caps are now mostly all gray.

The cockade on the soft front of cap is of red, white, and black, while the cockade on the cap band shows the state. Thus, Prussia is black and white; Bavaria, blue and white; Saxony, green and white; Württemberg, red and black; Hesse, red and white; Mecklenburg, red, yellow, and blue, etc.

Grade Insignia

Insignia of rank of commissioned officers is on the shoulder-strap.

Field Marshal General. Shoulder-strap of twisted gold and silver cord, with two crossed batons.

General. Shoulder-strap of twisted gold and silver cord with two stars.

Lieutenant General in Command of a Division. Shoulder-strap of twisted gold and silver cord with one star.

Major General. Shoulder-strap of twisted gold and silver cord without star.

Colonel. Shoulder-strap of twisted silver cord with two stars.

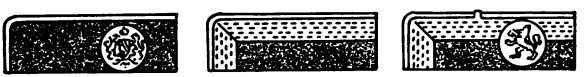
PLATE XL — GERMAN ARMY

Grade Insignia

SHOULDER STRAPS

OFFICERS' GRADE INSIGNIA

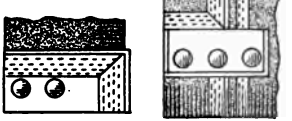
SUBALTERN OFFICERS	SUPERIOR OFFICERS	GENERALS
Captain 2-Stars	Colonel 2-Stars	General 2-Stars
1ST Lieut. 1-Star	Lieut Colonel 1-Star	Lieut Gen. 1-Star
2ND Lieut No Star	Major No Star	Major Gen. No Star



COAT COLLAR INSIGNIA

SOLDIER 1ST CLASS — CORPORAL — SERGEANT MAJOR

COAT INSIGNIA
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



SLEEVE INSIGNIA
SARGEANT MAJOR

Lieutenant Colonel. Shoulder-strap of twisted silver cord with one star.

Major. Shoulder-strap of twisted silver cord.

Captain. Flat shoulder-strap of straight silver cord with two stars.

Lieutenant. Flat shoulder-strap of straight silver cord with one star.

Second Lieutenant. Flat shoulder-strap of straight silver cord.

Sergeant Major. Gold or silver stripe on collar, double stripes on sleeves, officers' sword cord.

Sergeant. Gold or silver stripe on collar, two stripes on sleeves, large button on collar.

Noncommissioned Officer. Gold or silver stripe on collar and sleeve.

First Soldier. Small button on collar.

Navy Uniforms

The insignia of rank on the sleeves is similar to that of ours. A crown instead of a star is placed above the stripes to designate executive ranks.

Engineer Officers, like the British, although belonging to a separate corps, hold executive ranks, and therefore wear the crown above the stripes.

Torpedo officers and officers of the civilian branches are without the crown on the sleeve, but wear between the gold stripes a color designating the corps. Thus, engineers, black; torpedo officers, brown; doctors, blue; paymasters, light blue, and constructors, black.

The color of the branch is also worn on the epaulettes, full dress and worked into the shoulder-straps.

Paymasters and constructors have silver instead of gold epaulette fringes and cloth instead of velvet between the stripes.

The ranks of the commissioned officers of the German Navy, with their insignias, are as follows:

Grand Admiral. One wide gold stripe below four narrow gold stripes, with a gold crown above.

Admiral. One wide gold stripe below three narrow gold stripes, with a gold crown above.

Vice Admiral. One wide gold stripe below two narrow gold stripes, with a gold crown above.

Rear Admiral. One wide gold stripe below one narrow gold stripe, with a gold crown above.

Captain. Four narrow gold stripes below a gold crown.

Commander. Three narrow gold stripes below a gold crown.

Senior Lieutenant. Two narrow gold stripes below a gold crown.

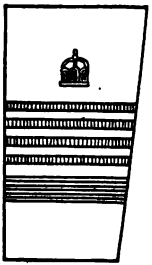
Junior Lieutenant. One narrow gold stripe below a gold crown.

Sub-Lieutenant. One very narrow gold stripe below a gold crown.

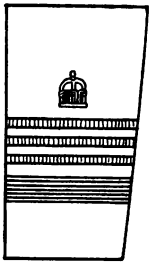
The insignia of rank on the shoulder knots is as follows:

Grand Admiral. An interlacing of cords with gold trimming on which is mounted two crossed gold cannons.

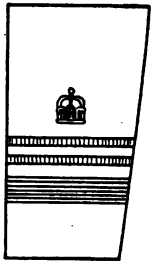
PLATE XLI — GERMAN NAVY
Insignia of Rank on Cuff



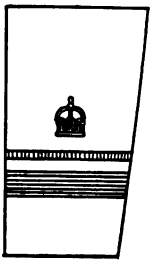
GRAND ADMIRAL



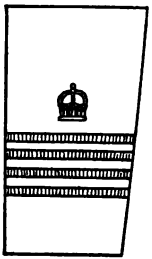
ADMIRAL



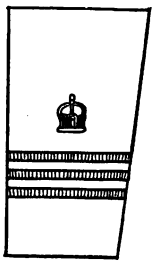
VICE ADMIRAL



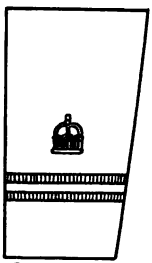
REAR ADMIRAL



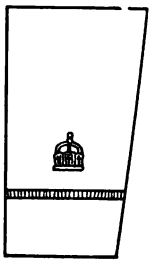
CAPTAIN



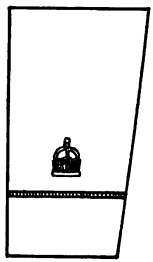
COMMANDER



SENIOR LIEUTENANT



JUNIOR LIEUTENANT



SUB LIEUTENANT

Admiral. An interlacing of cords with gold trimming on which is mounted three small gold rosettes.

Vice Admiral. An interlacing of cords with gold trimming, on which is mounted two small gold rosettes.

Rear Admiral. An interlacing of cords with gold trimming on which is mounted one small gold rosette.

Captain. Broad interlacing of cords without gold trimming on which is mounted two small gold rosettes.

Commander. Broad interlacing of cords without gold trimming, on which is mounted one small gold rosette.

Senior Lieutenant. Broad interlacing of cords without gold trimming.

Junior Lieutenant. Narrow parallel cords, on which is mounted two gold rosettes.

Sub-Lieutenant. Narrow parallel cords, on which is mounted one gold rosette.

CHAPTER XXVI

ITALY

Army Uniforms

The field service uniform of the Italian Army is of a bluish gray color.

The rank of the officers of the Army is designated by the cap device and by the insignia on the shoulder-straps. All officers, except general officers who have gold stars, have a silver star on either side of collar, and the color and design of the collar patch shows to which branch of the service and to which regiment they belong. Thus a green collar patch signifies the 51 U. 52 Infantry — Regulars; a white collar patch with black horizontal stripe, the 15 U. 16 Infantry — Regulars; a white collar with a black scallop, Regular Cavalleggeri di Lucca.

The insignia of rank is worn on the shoulder of all uniforms except the field service uniform. On this uniform, which is worn almost altogether in time of war, the insignia is worn on the outer part of cuff of sleeve. The insignia of rank is as follows:

General. Three gold stars on a shoulder mark of broad silver braid or three gold stars in a vertical row on a vertical rectangle of broad silver braid on the outer cuff of sleeve. On the cap four stripes of braid,

the lower stripe entwined with a waved stripe. With field uniforms these stripes are of the same color as that of the cap. The rank of General is held by the King only.

Lieutenant General. Two gold stars on a shoulder mark of broad silver braid or two gold stars in a vertical row on a vertical rectangle of broad silver braid on the outer cuff of sleeve. On the cap three stripes of braid, the lower stripe entwined with a waved stripe.

Major General. One gold star on a shoulder mark of broad silver braid or one gold star on a vertical rectangle of broad silver braid on the outer cuff of sleeve. On the cap two stripes of braid, the lower stripe entwined with a waved stripe.

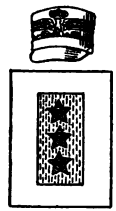
Brigadier General. A shoulder mark of broad silver braid or a vertical rectangle of broad silver braid on the outer cuff of sleeve. On the cap three narrow stripes over one broad stripe.

Colonel. Three silver stars on a shoulder-strap with silver braid edging or three silver stars in a vertical row with a rectangular edging of silver braid on the outer cuff of sleeve. On the cap three narrow stripes over one broad stripe.

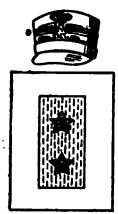
Lieutenant Colonel Two silver stars on a shoulder-strap with a silver braid trimming or two silver stars in a vertical row with a rectangular edging of silver braid on the outer cuff of sleeve. On the cap two narrow stripes over one broad stripe.

Major. One silver star on a shoulder-strap of silver braid edging or one silver star inclosed in a rectangle

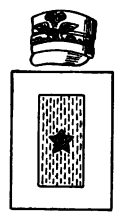
PLATE XLII — ITALIAN ARMY
Insignia of Rank on Cuff and Cap



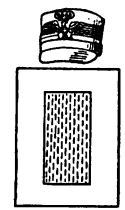
GENERAL



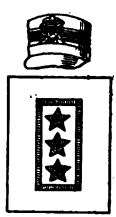
LIEUT GENERAL



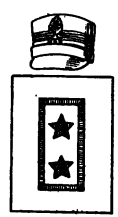
MAJOR GENERAL



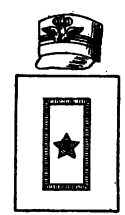
BRIGADIER GENERAL



COLONEL

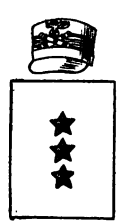


LIEUT. COLONEL

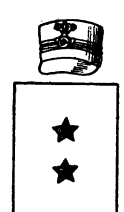


MAJOR

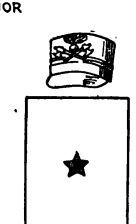
CAPTAIN, 1ST CLASS



CAPTAIN



1ST LIEUTENANT



2ND LIEUTENANT

of silver braid on the outer cuff of sleeve. On the cap one narrow stripe over one broad stripe.

Captain, First Class. Three silver stars with a narrow stripe of silver braid on either side, worn on the shoulder or on the outer cuff of sleeve. On the cap one broad stripe.

Captain. Three silver stars on shoulder-strap without trimming or three silver stars in a vertical row on outer cuff of sleeve. On the cap three narrow stripes of braid.

First Lieutenant. Two silver stars on shoulder-strap without trimming or two silver stars in a vertical row on outer cuff of sleeve. On the cap two narrow stripes of braid.

Second Lieutenant. One silver star on shoulder-strap without trimming or one silver star on outer cuff of sleeve. On the cap one narrow stripe of braid.

Aspirant. One black star on shoulder-strap or on outer cuff of sleeve.

Noncommissioned officers wear chevrons, points up, on the cuffs of sleeves; one, two, three, or four, according to rank.

The corps is designated by the cap ornament. With field uniform this ornament is of the same color as that of the cap.

Thus, Engineers wear a flaming bomb over two crossed battle-axes (shown on cap of Second Lieutenant in illustration); Field Artillery, a flaming bomb over two crossed cannons (shown on cap of Captain); General Staff Officers, a crown over a spread eagle.

All General Officers are General Staff Officers. The cap of a Brigadier General is the same as that of a Colonel, with the exception of cap ornament, which in the case of the Brigadier General is the General Staff device.

Navy Uniforms

The general system of indicating the branch of the service and the relative ranks of officers of the Italian Navy is the same as in the British Navy, i.e., for branch of service by colors on the cuffs between the stripes, or by the curl in the case of executive officers; for seniority by broad and narrow stripes.

The undress coat is a tunic edged with black braid, the distinction marks being worn on shoulder-straps instead of on the sleeves.

Plain clothes may be worn on shore except on public festivals between 8 A.M. and sunset, on gala nights at the theater, or at public dinners or receptions. Midshipmen and officers of corresponding rank are only allowed to wear plain clothes when on long leave.

Distinguishing Marks of Branches and Ranks. The distinctive colors on cuffs between stripes of the various branches are:

Constructors. Crimson velvet.

Engineer Officers. Black velvet.

Medical Officers. Light blue cloth.

Paymasters. Red cloth.

Pharmacists. Green cloth.

All officers on the active list wear a five-pointed star (stellette) on each side of the coat collar as a

token that they are on the active list, and thus subject to naval discipline, with the exception of the following, who wear an eight-pointed star: Pharmacists, Officials of the Harbor Master's Office, Motor Boat, Volunteer Corps which may be created. For Flag Officers and equivalent ranks the star is gold, for other ranks, silver.

The distinction lace on the cuffs is as follows:

Flag Officers. Four, three, or two narrow stripes for an Admiral, Vice Admiral, or Rear Admiral, and other officers of corresponding rank. The lower stripe is entwined with a waved stripe.

Captains and Equivalent Ranks. One broad and three narrow stripes.

Commander. One broad and two narrow stripes.

Lieutenant Commander. One broad and one narrow stripe.

Lieutenant. Three narrow stripes.

Senior Lieutenants have a gold band on shoulder-strap for twelve years seniority.

Sub-Lieutenant. Two narrow stripes.

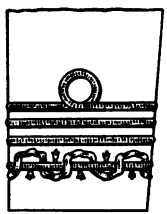
Midshipman. One narrow stripe.

The cap worn by all commissioned officers is similar to the British in shape. The badge of the executive officer is a foul anchor on a blue ground, surrounded by gold leaves surmounted by the royal crown. Civilian branches wear the following devices in place of the foul anchor:

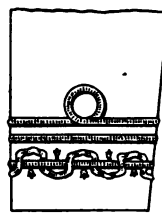
Engineer Officers. A screw propeller on a black ground.

PLATE XLIII — ITALIAN NAVY

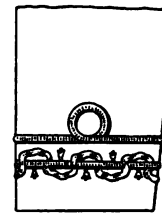
Insignia of Rank on Cuff



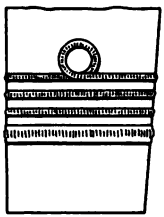
ADMIRAL



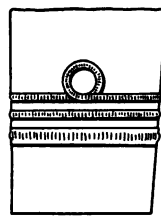
VICE ADMIRAL



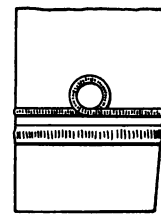
REAR ADMIRAL



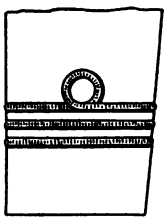
CAPTAIN



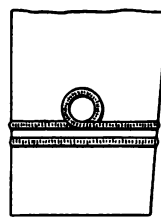
COMMANDER



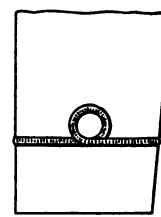
LIEUT. COMMANDER



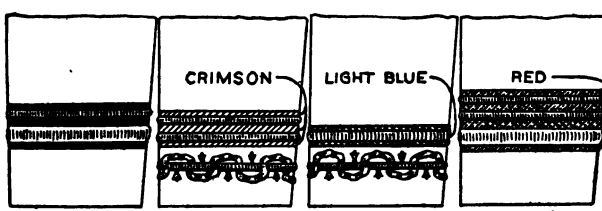
LIEUTENANT



SUB LIEUTENANT



MIDSHIPMAN



ENGINEER LIEUT. COMMANDER

CONSTRUCTOR LIEUT GENERAL

SURGEON MAJOR GENERAL

PAYMASTER LIEUT. COLONEL

Constructors. A helmet over a crossed hammer and hatchet on a crimson ground.

Medical Officers. A red cross on a white ground.

Paymasters. A gold star on a red ground.

The peak of the cap is plain in all cases, distinctive rank and class being indicated by gold stripes sewn on a band of similar color to that worn with distinction lace on the cuff, and which takes the place of the mohair band on our naval officer's cap.

The following devices are worn on epaulettes:

Executive Officers. Monogram of the King — V.E. — entwined with rope and two foul anchors.

Constructors and Engineers. A helmet over a crossed hatchet and hammer, inclosed in a bay leaf wreath.

Surgeons. A serpent entwined about a staff.

Paymasters. An oak leaf wreath.

Shoulder-straps:

Flag Officers. Gold royal crown over gold anchor and three gold stars.

Ufficiali Superiori. Black with a gold edge, royal crown and two gold stars.

Ufficiali Inferiori. Black with a gold royal crown and one star.

Officers of other branches wear similar shoulder-straps edged with the color of the branch, and carrying a device similar to that worn on the epaulettes.

A transverse shoulder-strap is worn on full dress and frock coat as follows:

Flag Officers of the Executive Branch. Black edged with gold, with a large foul anchor and crown.

Flag Officers of Other Branches. Black edged with gold and an outer edge of the color of the branch, with device similar to that worn on the epaulettes.

Ufficiali Superiori (all branches). Black with gold edge, a gold rope running through the center.

Ufficiali Inferiori (all branches). A plain gold stripe.

The following badges of rank and class are worn by Warrant Officers:

Chief Warrant Officer. One gold stripe with diagonal blue lines on each cuff. The specialty device is worn on each sleeve just above the elbow.

Warrant Officer. The specialty device, worn on each sleeve just above the elbow.

Chief Petty Officers. Chief petty officers dress similarly to warrant officers.

The distinctive marks of rank and branch are two gold chevrons, one narrow and one broad, worn on the sleeve just above the elbow, and surmounted by the device of the branch. Those of three years' seniority add a narrow chevron.

Petty Officers. Two red chevrons, one narrow and one broad, surmounted by the device of the branch also in red.

Leading and Able Seamen. Leading seamen wear one narrow red chevron on sleeve just above elbow, with device of branch also in red.

Able seamen wear the device of branch only.

Ordinary seamen have no distinguishing mark for branch.

CHAPTER XXVII

AUSTRIA–HUNGARY

Army Uniforms

The color of the field uniforms of the Austro-Hungarian Army is of field-gray and field-green, similar to that of the German Army.

The principal insignia distinctive of the military rank of the personnel of the Army are placed on the stand-up collars of the tunics, the Hussar jackets, the Lancer jackets, the blouses, etc., and are as follows:

For officers of the military profession, auditors, army doctors, military accountants, and other officials: In the rank of General, embroidery in gold consisting of golden borders and silver embroidered stars; besides on the cuffs gold embroidery consisting of golden borders. In the rank of Staff Officer, gold or silver borders (according to the buttons) and silver or gold embroidered stars (contrary to the buttons); besides on the cuffs gold or silver borders. In the rank of superior officer, gold or silver embroidered stars (according to the buttons).

Those without order of rank, small silver border and stars.

Sergeant-major, small yellow silk border and white celluloid stars.

Other noncommissioned officers and lance corporals, white celluloid stars.

For officials attached to the Army: Like the corresponding rank of the officers; however, instead of stars, gold or silver embroidered rosettes.

The gold or silver borders of the Generals and Staff Officers are of different design from those of the corresponding ranks of the officials.

The arm of the service is indicated by the color of the facings or decorations on the uniform.

Distinctive Marks of Each Rank

Fieldmarshal. General's buttons and a gold acorn worn on the collar and on the sleeve.

General Officers

General (Infantry / Cavalry)		Three silver stars worn on collar
Master of Ordnance General of Division or Fieldmarshal Lieutenant Major General	Gold braid with	Two silver stars worn on collar
General Auditor Doctor of General Staff, etc.	general's buttons	One silver star worn on collar

Staff Officers

Colonel Doctor of Staff	Gold or silver braid and buttons with numerals on them	Three silver stars
Lieut. Colonel		Two silver stars
Major		One silver star

Subaltern Officers

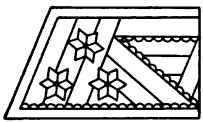
Captain Cavalry Captain Chief Auditor Regimental Doctor Chief Accountant	Three gold or silver stars
First Lieutenant	Two gold or silver stars
Second Lieutenant	One gold or silver star
Asst. Surgeon	One gold or silver star
Color Sergeant	One gold border and one silver plated star
Cadet	Narrow gold border and celluloid star

Sergeants

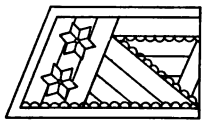
Accountant (noncom. 1st class) Chief of Guard Master Gunner, 1st class Regimental Drummer Regimental Bugler Battalion Bugler Regimental Trumpeter Master of Technical Art, 1st class Artillery Master, 1st class	Narrow yellow silk braid and three celluloid stars on collar
Accountant (non-com. 2d class) Master Gunsmith, 2d class Artillery Master, 2d class Battalion Bugler, 2d class Division and Battalion Trumpeter Regimental Saddler Blacksmith Locksmith Master of Technical Art, 2d class	Three white celluloid stars on collar
Corporal	Two white celluloid stars on collar

PLATE XLIV — AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY

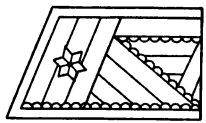
Insignia of Rank on Collar



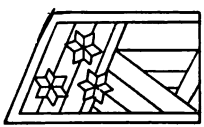
GENERAL



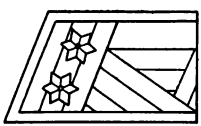
GENERAL OF DIVISION



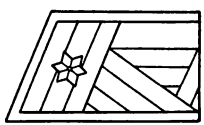
BRIGADIER GENERAL



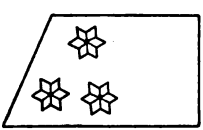
COLONEL



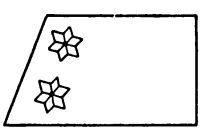
LIEUT. COLONEL



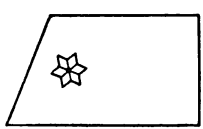
MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT

Navy Uniforms

The general system of indicating the branch of the service and the relative ranks of officers of the Austro-Hungarian Navy is the same as in the British Navy, i.e., for branch of service by colors on the cuffs and between the stripes, and the curl in the case of executive officers; for seniority, broad and narrow stripes of gold lace.

Officers of the military branch are always to wear uniform ashore except when attending a class of instruction at a high school, hunting, shooting, or playing games. Other officers may wear plain clothes. Abroad, plain clothes are always to be worn.

Officers on half-pay and those not on the active list wear plain clothes; uniform may be worn on ceremonial occasions.

The distinctive colors of the various branches are as follows:

Military Branch. Same as the cloth.

Medical Branch. Black.

Technical Officers. Crimson.

Engineering Branch. Gray.

Accountant Branch. Light blue.

Teaching Staff and Hydrographic Officials. Dark blue.

Clerical Staff (Kanzleibeamten). Brown.

Officers in full dress may be distinguished by the color of the velvet on the cuffs and by silver stars or rosettes on both sides of the collar; in all other

PLATE XLV — AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN NAVY

Shoulder Straps on Full Dress Coats

REAR ADMIRAL

COMMANDER

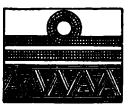
LIEUTENANT

SURGEON

Insignia of Rank on Cuffs of Frock Coats and Monkey Jackets

ADMIRAL

CAPTAIN

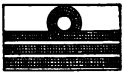


COMMANDER

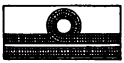
SENIOR LIEUTENANT

OFFICIAL OF REAR ADMIRAL'S RANK

OFFICIAL OF LIEUTENANTS RANK



LIEUTENANT



SUB LIEUTENANT

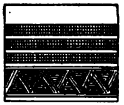
MIDSHIPMAN

CADET

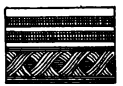
SURGEON GENERAL

OFFICIAL OF REAR ADMIRAL'S RANK

Insignia of Rank on Collars of Full Dress Coats



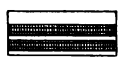
DEPUTY SURGEON GENERAL



OFFICIAL OF COMMANDERS' RANK

STAFF SURGEON

SURGEON



ASST. PAYMASTER

CAPTAIN OR SURGEON OF EQUIVALENT RANK

SUB LIEUTENANT OR SURGEON OF EQUIVALENT RANK

uniforms, by stripes on the sleeve or shoulder-straps and colored silk between the stripes.

The distinguishing ranks on the uniform are stripes on the sleeves. The Admiral's broad stripe is two inches, the medium stripe of the Captains and Commander, one and one fourth inches, and the ordinary stripe, three sixteenth inch wide. Stripes are one fourth inch apart, and the upper stripe of executive officers is fitted with a curl.

Admiral. One broad stripe and three ordinary stripes.

Vice Admiral. One broad stripe and two ordinary stripes.

Rear Admiral. One broad stripe and one ordinary stripe.

Flag Officers of the military branch wear a gold crown above the upper stripe; of the medical branch, a gold star; other branches, a gold rosette.

Captain. One medium and three ordinary stripes.

Commander. One medium and two ordinary stripes.

Lieutenant Commander. One medium and one ordinary stripe.

Lieutenant. Three ordinary stripes.

Sub-Lieutenant. Two ordinary stripes.

Midshipman. One ordinary stripe.

Cadet. One ordinary stripe half round the sleeves.

The Monkey Jacket is similar to that in use in the British Navy. Officers of the military and medical branches wear a small gold stripe on each shoulder.

Epaulette Devices

For the Military Branch. Silver stars according to rank, and a gold crown for flag officers. Gold crown and anchor for other officers.

For the Medical Branch. A silver Æsculapius' staff. In addition, for officers of flag rank, silver stars according to rank.

For the Official Branches. A gold rosette for officers of the equivalent rank of Rear Admiral. No device for other officers.

Bullions. For officers of rank of Commander and above, a double row of bright gold bullions one fourth inch thick.

For officers of rank of Lieutenant Commander and Lieutenant, a double row of gold bullions one eighth inch thick.

Sub-Lieutenants and Midshipmen wear no bullions.

Shoulder-straps

Stripes and colored silk similar to those worn on the sleeve of the coat. The crown, star, or rosette of flag officers is worn in the center of the broad stripe. Medical officers have a gold Æsculapius' staff in addition to the stripes.

Warrant Officers of the Austro-Hungarian Navy wear no full dress or cocked hat. On occasions when these are ordered for officers, shoulder-straps are worn with the frock coat.

The Chief Petty Officer wears a frock coat and sword similar to the Warrant Officer and his uniform differs only in the distinguishing marks of rank and branch.

For Rank. Gold-lace stripes worn half round on the outside part of the sleeve of the monkey jacket or frock coat with a button in the center of the stripe.

For Chief Warrant Officers. Three stripes, one half inch broad and one fourth inch apart.

For Warrant Officers. Two stripes, one half inch broad, one fourth inch apart.

For Chief Petty Officers. One stripe, three sixteenths inch broad.

For Branch. The distinguishing marks are worn on the left arm, halfway between shoulder and elbow.

Petty Officers and Men. The distinguishing marks for rank are stars on the corners of the collar; for branch, badges on the upper half of the left sleeve.

CHAPTER XXVIII

JAPAN

Army Uniforms

The service uniform of both officers and men is of khaki and of forestry green.

The insignia of rank of the officers are shown, (1) by the broad trimmings on the kepi, (2) by the interlacings on the sleeves, (3) by the style of the collars, and (4) by the shoulder-straps.

On the kepi the subalterns and the officers of the rank of captain have four single cords which run from the rim to the top. The staff officers have four double cords. The Generals four triple cords.

A closer distinction of the ranks is furnished by the number of cords forming a band around the kepi, which is bound at the top by one cord for all grades. This cord is not included in the following enumeration:

Sergeant Major. No cord.
Lieutenant. One cord.
First Lieutenant. Two cords.
Captain. Three cords.
Major. Four cords.
Lieutenant Colonel. Five cords.
Colonel. Six cords.

Major General. Seven cords.
Lieutenant General. Eight cords.
General. Nine cords.

Interlacing on Sleeves

Sergeant Major. Wears no interlacing or braid.
Lieutenant. Wears interlacing of one cord.
First Lieutenant. Wears interlacing of two cords.
Captain. Wears interlacing of three cords.
Major. Wears interlacing of four cords.
Lieutenant Colonel. Wears interlacing of five cords.
Colonel. Wears interlacing of six cords.
Major General. Wears interlacing of five cords, with a bottom edging.
Lieutenant General. Wears interlacing of six cords, with a bottom edging.
General. Wears interlacing of seven cords, with a bottom edging.

The pattern of the collar is of four different kinds, namely, (1) for color sergeant, (2) for subaltern officers and captains, (3) for staff officers, and (4) for generals.

Shoulder-straps are divided into three different groups, namely, (1) color sergeants, lieutenants, and captains, (2) staff officers, (3) generals.

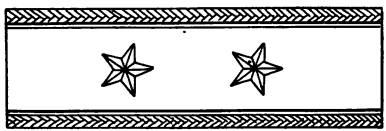
The shoulder knots for dress uniforms of general officers are broad and of interlaced gold cord. A general has on the shoulder-strap three silver stars; lieutenant general, two silver stars; and major general, one silver star. The shoulder knots of the staff officers is of interlaced gold cord, but of a narrower design.

PLATE XLVI — JAPANESE ARMY

Shoulder Marks

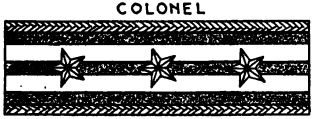
GENERAL

LIEUTENANT GENERAL



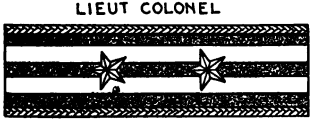
MAJOR GENERAL

COLONEL

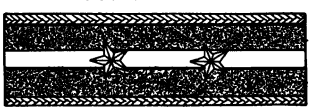


CAPTAIN

LIEUT COLONEL

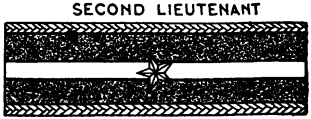


FIRST LIEUTENANT



MAJOR

SECOND LIEUTENANT



A colonel has on the shoulder-strap three silver stars; lieutenant colonel, two silver stars; major, one silver star. The shoulder knots of subaltern officers are of a longer and narrower design than that of higher ranking officers. A captain has on his shoulder knot three silver stars; a first lieutenant, two silver stars; a second lieutenant, one silver star; and a sergeant major, no star.

The insignia of rank shown on the shoulder-straps is:

General. Three gold stars mounted on a gold shoulder-strap piped with red with a gold cord edging.

Lieutenant General. Two gold stars mounted on a gold shoulder-strap, piped with red with a gold cord edging.

Major General. One gold star mounted on a gold shoulder-strap, piped with red with a gold cord edging.

Colonel. Three gold stars mounted on a shoulder-strap, with three red and four gold stripes.

Lieutenant Colonel. Two gold stars mounted on a shoulder-strap, with three red and four gold stripes.

Major. One gold star mounted on a shoulder-strap, with three red and four gold stripes.

Captain. Three gold stars mounted on a shoulder-strap, with two wide red and three gold stripes.

First Lieutenant. Two gold stars mounted on a shoulder-strap, with two wide red and three gold stripes.

Second Lieutenant. One gold star mounted on a shoulder-strap with two wide red and three gold stripes.

Color Distinction Denoting Corps (worn on patch).
Pioneer. Maroon.
Transportation. Light blue.
Veterinary. Dark green.
Commissary. Gray.
Artillery. Yellow.
Cavalry Green (olive).
Infantry. Light red.

Navy Uniforms

Japanese Naval Uniforms are very similar to British and are worn on similar occasions.

The undress coat, corresponding to the British Monkey Jacket, is a tunic edged with black braid, the distinguishing lace being also of black braid.

Generally speaking, where in British devices a crown occurs, a cherry blossom occurs in the corresponding Japanese device.

Engineer Officers wear the executive curl and purple cloth between the stripes.

Civil Officers wear no curl and are distinguished by cloth of the following colors:

Medical Branch. Red.
Accountant Branch. White.
Constructor Branch. Ship, Engine: Brown.
Constructor Branch. Ordnance: Maroon.
Hydrographic Branch. Light blue.
Musicians.[1] Indigo blue.
Carpenters.[1] Green.

[1] Chief Warrant and Warrant Officers.

The distinguishing colors for the Engineering and Civil Branches are also worn round the cap band.

Lower deck ratings are distinguished by a badge on the left arm of which the peculiar feature is:

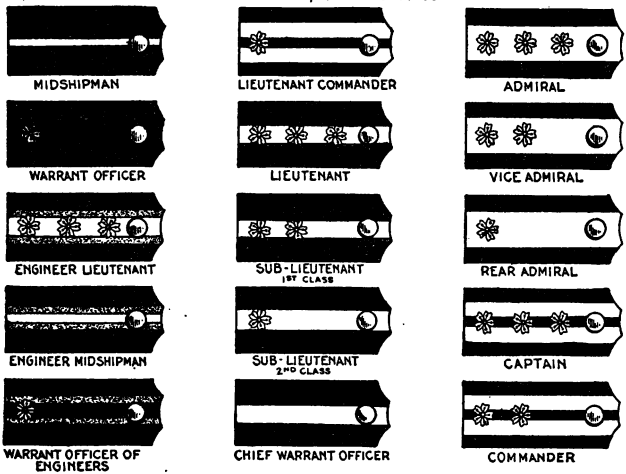
Seamen. Anchor.
Musicians. Lyre.
Carpenters. Axe.
Engineroom Ratings. Double Spanner.
Sick Berth Ratings. Forceps.
Writers. Writing brush.
Cooks. Key.

Naval Reserve (Mercantile Marine)

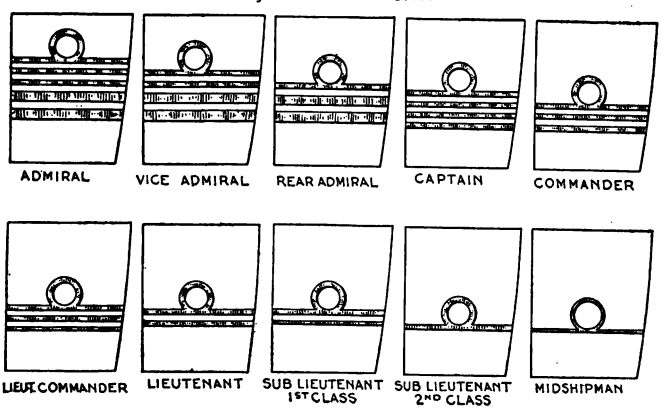
Executive Officers wear stripes of half the width of those of the Imperial Navy, with no curl. Engineer Officers wear the same with purple cloth.

PLATE XLVII — JAPANESE NAVY

Shoulder Straps, Summer Dress



Insignia of Rank on Cuffs



CHAPTER XXIX

RUSSIA

Army Uniforms

The color of the Russian uniform is a greenish yellow, of a much lighter shade than that worn by most armies using the khaki uniform. Field overcoats are made of a grayish brown material extremely thick and heavy. Coats and trousers are tight-fitting and high black boots are worn by officers and men of all branches of the service.

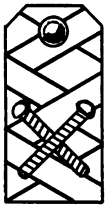
Unlike the Navy, the insignia of rank has not been changed since the Revolution, the old shoulder marks being worn. All medals and decorations are worn on the service uniforms on all occasions.

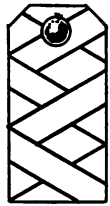
Navy Uniforms

The insignia of rank of the Russian uniform has been changed since the Revolution to correspond with that of all republican countries. Shoulder-straps which were formerly worn to designate rank have been abolished and ranks are now shown by distinctive braid worn on both arms. On all coats the braid encircles the sleeve, except the greatcoat (overcoat), when the braid is only sewn on the outside half of the sleeve.

PLATE XLVIII — RUSSIAN ARMY

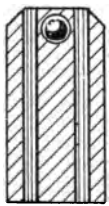
Shoulder Marks

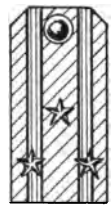

MARSHAL

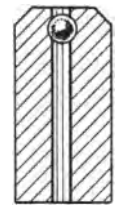

GENERAL OF ARMY CORPS

GENERAL OF A DIVISION

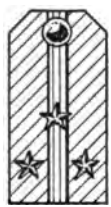
GENERAL OF A BRIGADE

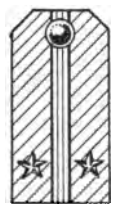

COLONEL


LIEUT COLONEL


MAJOR

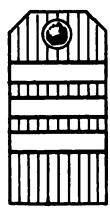
CAPTAIN

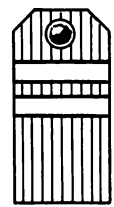

FIRST LIEUTENANT


SECOND LIEUTENANT

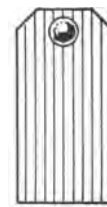
CHIEF ADJUTANT

ADJUTANT


SARGEANT MAJOR


SARGEANT

CORPORAL


SOLDIER

The following stripes are worn by Executive Officers and corresponding noncombatant ranks:

Admiral. One three-fourths-inch stripe with curl, two one-inch stripes below, and above the curl three five-pointed stars.

Vice Admiral. The same with two stars instead of three stars.

Rear Admiral. The same with one star instead of three stars.

Captain. Three three-fourths-inch stripes, the upper one with curl.

Commander. Two three-fourths-inch stripes, the upper one with curl.

Lieutenant Commander. One three-fourths-inch stripe, with curl and three one-fourth-inch stripes.

Lieutenant. One three-fourths-inch stripe, with curl and two one-fourth inch stripes.

Michman (Lieutenant, junior grade). One three-fourths-inch stripe with curl, with one one-fourth-inch stripe.

Gold stripes and stars (for flag rank) are worn by executive officers, engineer officers, "Admiralty" officers, and hydrographers. There is no distinction between executive and engineer officers.

Silver stripes and stars (for flag rank) are worn by surgeons, law branch officers, and constructors.

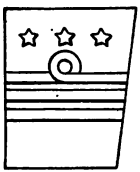
Further distinction is made as follows, by cloth sewn beneath the lowest stripe:

Constructors. Red.

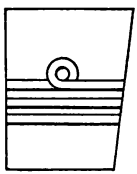
Law Branch. Mauve.

PLATE XLIX — RUSSIAN NAVY

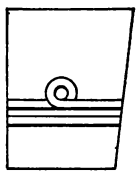
Insignia of Rank on Cuff



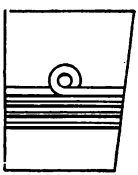
ADMIRAL



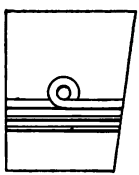
CAPTAIN



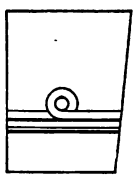
COMMANDER



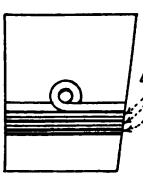
LIEUT. COMMANDER



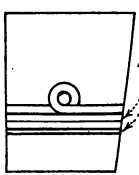
LIEUTENANT



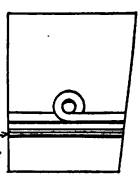
SUB LIEUTENANT



SHTAB-CAPTAIN (HYDROGRAPHER)



LIEUT. COLONEL (CONSTRUCTOR)



SURGEON (JUNIOR)

Hydrographers. Blue.

Surgeons. White.

The caps worn are of the same pattern as those of the British Navy. The cap badge consists of embroidery laurel leaves in gold with foul anchor in silver. Above the anchor is a five-pointed gold-embroidered star. Officers wearing gold stripes have gold embroidery and a silver anchor; others, silver embroidery and a gold anchor.

CHAPTER XXX

BELGIUM

Army Uniforms

At the beginning of the war the Belgian Army was clothed in very gaudy and conspicuous uniforms. This great fault was soon removed, however, after the German invasion.

The Belgian winter field uniform is made out of woolen cloth of khaki color, similar to that worn by the British Army. The mounted troops and those who are on bicycle wear breeches with fawn-colored leggins, while the infantry wear trousers with smaller leggins.

The cut of the uniform is practically the same as the one of the English uniform, but with a stiff collar.

Privates and N.C.O. wear a leather belt with six cartridge-boxes, each containing three loaders, i.e., ninety cartridges.

The cap has the same shape as the English Army cap and bears a round enameled escutcheon representing the Belgian colors.

In summer time they wear the light khaki cotton uniform. The winter blouse bears shoulder-straps on which numbers and special insignia are embroidered.

Collar and shoulder-straps bear collar facings and

pipings of various colors as well as numbers and other insignia by which one can distinguish corps and regiments.

The metallic insignia are: gold for the commissioned officers, silver for the noncommissioned officers, bronze for privates.

The different insignia of the various corps is as follows:

Infantry. Red vermilion collar facing; Arabic number in metal on the cap and embroidered in red on the shoulder-straps. Blue piping.

Cavalry. *Guides.* Amaranth collar facing; Arabic number in metal with a royal crown on the cap and embroidered in amaranth on the shoulder-straps. Green piping.

Lancers. White collar facing; Arabic number in metal on the cap and embroidered on the shoulder-straps. Blue piping.

Chasseurs. Yellow collar facing; Arabic number in metal on the cap and embroidered on the shoulder-straps. Blue piping.

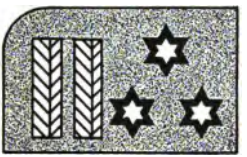
Artillery. Blue-black collar facing; Roman number in metal (showing the corps) on the cap and embroidered in red on the shoulder-straps. Red piping.

Engineers (pontonniers, aérostation, etc.). Black collar facing; Roman helmet in metal on the cap and on the collar. Red piping.

Army Service Corps. Blue collar facing; Roman number in metal (showing the corps) on the cap. Blue piping.

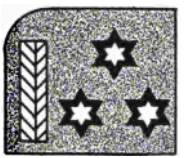
PLATE L — BELGIAN ARMY

Insignia of Rank on Collar

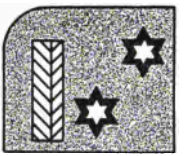


LIEUT. GENERAL

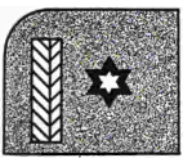
MAJOR GENERAL



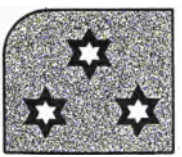
COLONEL



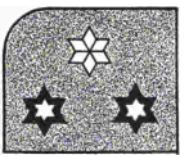
LIEUT. COLONEL



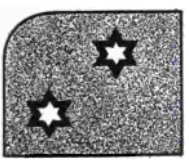
MAJOR



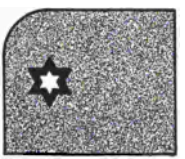
CAPTAIN COMMANDANT



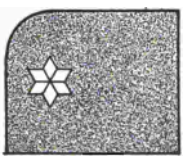
CAPTAIN 2ND CLASS



PIRST LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT



ADJUTANT

Medical Corps. *Physicians, surgeons.* Red Amaranth velvet collar facing; caduceus in metal on the cap and on the collar facing. Blue piping.

Veterinary Surgeons. Blue velvet collar facings; caduceus in metal on the cap and on the collar facing.

Chemists. Green velvet collar facing; caduceus in metal on the cap and on the collar facing.

Administrative Corps. *Commissariats, trésoriers,* etc. Blue collar facing; two letters, S. and A. interlaced on the collar and on the cap. Roman number (showing the corps) on the shoulder-straps. Blue piping.

Gendarmerie. Still wear the old uniform, i.e., blouse and trousers or breeches in black cloth. Red collar facing bearing a grenade (officers) and a silver button (troops). Stiff cap in black cloth with grenade and an escutcheon representing the Belgian colors.

Noncommissioned Officers

Warrant Officer. One silver star on collar.

Color Sergeant Major. Three rings or stripes of narrow dark brown braiding around cuff.

Sergeant Major. Two rings or stripes of narrow dark brown braid around cuff and two stripes of same material above elbow.

First Sergeant. Two rings or stripes of narrow dark brown braid around cuff.

Quartermaster Sergeant. One ring or stripe of narrow dark brown braiding around cuff and one stripe of same material above elbow.

Sergeant. One ring or stripe of narrow dark brown braiding on arm below elbow.

Corporal. One ring or stripe of broad dark brown or white braid on arm below elbow.

BADGES OF RANK

Officers

Rank	On Each Side of Collar of Service Jacket [1]	On Cap
Lieutenant General	2 vertical gold-lace stripes, 3 gold stars, gold thunderbolt.[2]	2 vertical gold-lace stripes on each side of gold thunderbolt.
Major General	2 vertical gold-lace stripes, 2 gold stars, gold thunderbolt.	2 vertical gold-lace stripes on each side of gold thunderbolt.
Colonel	1 vertical gold-lace stripe, 3 gold stars.	1 vertical gold-lace stripe on each side of gold regimental number or general staff badge.
Lieutenant Colonel	1 vertical gold-lace stripe, 2 gold stars.	1 vertical gold-lace stripe on each side of gold regimental number or general staff badge.
Major	1 vertical gold-lace stripe, 1 gold star.	1 vertical gold-lace stripe on each side of gold regimental number or general staff badge.
Captain Commandant	3 gold stars.	1 vertical gold-lace stripe on each side of gold regimental number or general staff badge.
Captain	2 gold stars and 1 silver star.	None.
Lieutenant	2 gold stars.	None.
2d Lieutenant.	1 gold star.	None.

[1] The same badges of rank are worn on the greatcoat.

[2] The thunderbolt, not shown in figures, is on the right of the stars.

There are also other insignia in metal for special corps like aviators, cyclists, bomb throwers, postal service, naval pontonniers, etc.

The winter cloak is very ample for the cavalry and artillery and shorter for the infantry.

Navy

Belgium has no Navy.

CHAPTER XXXI

TURKEY

Army Uniforms

With the exception of the red or black fez as a head-gear, which in the field is protected by covering of material of the same color as the uniform, the uniform of the Turkish Army is practically the same in cut, color, trimmings, etc., as that of the German field service uniform. Medals and decorations are worn at all times.

Navy Uniforms

The Turkish Navy is manned partly by German officers and men. The insignia of rank is similar to that of the British Navy.

Admiral of the Fleet. Four small stripes above one broad stripe, the top stripe forming a curl.

Admiral. Three small stripes above one broad stripe, the top stripe forming a curl.

Vice Admiral. Two small stripes above one broad stripe, the top stripe forming a curl.

Rear Admiral. One small stripe above one broad stripe, the top stripe forming a curl.

Commodore. Broad stripe with circle denoting curl, above.

Captain. Four narrow stripes, the top stripe forming a curl.

Lieutenant Captain. Same as Captain with the exception of the stripe next to the top stripe, which is one half the width of the other three stripes.

Commander. Three narrow stripes, top stripe forming a curl.

Lieutenant Commander. Same as Commander, with the exception of the middle stripe, which is one half the width of the other stripes.

Lieutenant. Two narrow stripes, the top stripe forming a curl.

Sub-Lieutenant. One narrow stripe with curl.

Other branches of the service wear no curl, but are distinguished by colors between the stripes as follows: Doctors, crimson; Engineers, scarlet; Constructors, blue; Paymasters, white.

CHAPTER XXXII

SERBIA

Army Uniforms

In the reorganization of the Serbian Army, under the French and Italian direction, at the beginning of the war, a grayish brown colored uniform of a cut similar to that of the French Army was adopted, with shrapnel-helmets as a head-gear.

Navy

Serbia has no Navy.

MONTENEGRO

Army Uniforms

The Montenegro Army wears the field service uniform following the Italian uniform in cut, but the Russian uniform in color, trimmings, and equipment. The native, little round cap of the corresponding color to the rest of the uniform is worn.

Navy

Montenegro has no Navy.

PLATE LI — SERBIAN ARMY

Shoulder Marks

GENERAL

COLONEL

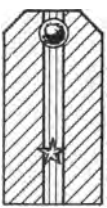
LIEUT. COLONEL

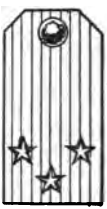
MAJOR

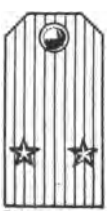
CAPTAIN 1ST CLASS

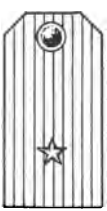
CAPTAIN 2ND CLASS

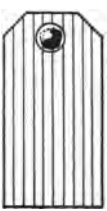
1ST LIEUTENANT


2ND LIEUTENANT


SERGEANT MAJOR


SERGEANT


CORPORAL


SOLDIER

RUMANIA

Army Uniforms

The Rumanian Army wears a field service uniform of a light shade of khaki, similar to that of Russia. The colors of the trimmings, insignia of rank, etc., are retained from the old distinctive uniforms.

PORTUGAL

Army Uniforms

The Portuguese Army wears a field uniform light gray in color, of a pattern similar to that of the French Army. The cap is of a distinctly British type.

BULGARIA

Army Uniforms

The Bulgarian field service uniform is similar to that of the Russian in material, cut, and equipment. This similarity was so pronounced previous to the present war that unless one was familiar with minor details, it was almost impossible to distinguish them.

Navy

Bulgaria has no Navy.

CHAPTER XXXIII

UNITED STATES WAR MEDALS

THE custom of decorating those who have distinguished themselves by deeds of valor, with badges or medals designed for that purpose, goes back a number of centuries, but until comparatively recent times these decorations were usually bestowed upon those of high rank, the common soldier receiving but little recognition.

In our own country medals were awarded by the government for victories on land and sea, from the Revolutionary to the Civil War. These were not intended to be worn. They were usually of large size, the commanding officers received them in gold, and they were given to subordinate officers in silver.

By an act of Congress, approved December 21, 1861, the United States Government established its first decoration:

THE NAVY MEDAL OF HONOR

This medal was formerly given to noncommissioned officers and enlisted men only, for deeds of extraordinary bravery.

The award of the Navy Medal of Honor to commissioned officers of the Navy, Marine Corps and

Coast Guard was authorized by an act of Congress, March 3, 1915.

It consists of a five-pointed star of bronze, 54 mm. in diameter, each point containing a branch of oak and laurel, and terminating in a trefoil. In the center, encircled by thirty-four stars, America, personified as Minerva, her helmet bearing an eagle, stands with her left hand supporting fasces, and her right holding the United States shield, with which she repulses Discord, who holds two serpents in each hand; below, in very small letters, Paquet F. On the reverse is engraved the name, rank, and ship of the recipient and the place and date of the deed for which the medal is given, preceded by the words, "Personal Valor."

The star is attached by an anchor to an open clasp of fasces, bearing a five-pointed star in the center, suspended by a ribbon one inch wide, which is a variation of the American flag, consisting of a plain blue field of the entire width of the ribbon, and thirteen red and white stripes, from a clasp pin, similar to the lower clasp but without the star.

On August 12, 1913, an order was issued by the Secretary of Navy, making changes in the ribbons of a number of medals, so that they would be the same as those worn by the Army for similar service. This order changed the ribbon to a light blue silk, bearing thirteen white stars, the ribbon worn around the neck being of the same color, but without white stars. The Medal of Honor is worn pendant from the neck.

The Army Medal of Honor

This medal, the new design of which was authorized by Act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, is made of silver, heavily electroplated in gold, this departure from the use of the gun metal being necessary, as the base metals would not carry enameling. The chief feature of the old medal, the five-pointed star, has been retained, and in its center appears the head of the heroic Minerva, the highest symbol of wisdom and righteous war. Surrounding this central feature in circular form are the words **United States of America** representing nationality. An open laurel wreath, enameled in green, encircles the star, and the oak leaves at the bases of the prongs of the star are likewise enameled in green to give them prominence.

The medal is suspended from a blue silk ribbon, spangled with thirteen white stars, representing the original states, and this ribbon is attached to an eagle supported upon a horizontal bar. Upon the bar, which is attached to two points of the star, appears the word **Valor,** indicative of the distinguished service represented by the medal. The reverse of this bar is engraved with the words **The Congress to.**

The reverse side of the medal is engraved with the name of the person honored and the place and date of the distinguished service for which awarded. The medal may be suspended from the neck or attached by pin upon the left breast. The rosette is hexagonal

PLATE LII — UNITED STATES WAR MEDALS AND DECORATIONS

Army Distinguished Service Cross

Army Distinguished Service Medal

Navy Medal of Honor

Army Certificate of Merit Badge

Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal

Army Medal of Honor

Navy Good Conduct Medal

West Indies Naval Campaign Medal for Specially Meritorious Service

in form and spangled with thirteen white stars, and is identical in color with the ribbon.

Formerly it was a five-pointed star of bronze, struck from the same die as the Navy medal, attached to a clasp consisting of an eagle with wings spread resting on two crossed cannons, below which are eight cannon balls, and suspended, by a ribbon similar to the ribbon on the Navy medal, from a clasp pin bearing the United States shield in the center, a laurel branch and a cornucopia filled with fruit on each side.

The reverse of the star is engraved with the name and rank of the recipient, the company and regiment to which he belonged, and the place and date of the act for which the medal is given. When the medal is given on other grounds than an act of gallantry at some particular time and place, this last is left off, but in all cases the words **The Congress to** precede the name of the recipient. The medal is therefore known as the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Distinguished Service Cross

A bronze cross which is awarded by the President, or in the name of the President by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, shall hereafter distinguish himself or herself, or who, since April 6, 1917, has distinguished himself or herself, by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States under circumstances which do not justify

the award of the Medal of Honor. The decoration consists of a cross of bronze the ends being elaborated. An eagle on a wreath which is tied with a ribbon bearing the words **For Valor** are surmounted on the cross. The reverse bears a panel for appropriate inscription.

The ribbon is blue with red edges and white stripes close to the ends.

Distinguished Service Medal

A bronze medal which is awarded by the President to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, shall hereafter distinguish himself or herself, or who, since April 6, 1917, has distinguished himself or herself, by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility in time of war in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States.

This medal shows on its obverse the American coat of arms, pierced and mounted on a ribbon, on the upper part of which are the words **For Distinguished Service** and in the lower part, the year **MCMXVIII**. The reverse shows the flags of the allies surrounded by various devices symbolic of the military activity. The ribbon is white with red and blue border stripes, the red being outside.

No individual is entitled to more than one Distinguished Service Cross or Distinguished Service Medal, but each additional citation in War Department orders for conduct or service that would warrant the award of either of these decorations will entitle the person so

cited to wear upon the ribband of the decoration, and upon the corresponding ribbon, a bronze oak leaf of approved design, and the right to wear such oak leaf will be announced as a part of the citation. Other citations for gallantry in action published in orders issued from the headquarters of a force commanded by a general officer will be indicated in each case by a silver star three sixteenths inch in diameter worn upon the ribband of the Distinguished Service Cross, and upon the corresponding ribbon.

Navy Good-conduct Medal

The medal is of bronze, size 32 mm. In the center, encircled by a rope, a full-rigged ship, sailing to the right, below the word **Constitution,** the whole resting upon an anchor, the stock of which appears above and the flukes below; the chain forms a circle around the edge, between the rope and the chain are the words **United States** and on the lower part of the anchor the word **Navy.**

Reverse, a plain field encircled by the legend **Fidelity — Zeal — Obedience.** In the center are engraved the letters **c. s. c.** for Continuous Service Certificate, the number of the certificate, the name of the recipient, ship on which he last served and the date of the expiration of the enlistment.

The medal is attached to a plain open clasp, and suspended by a red ribbon.

The additional clasps are plain with round ends, and rope around the edge, engraved with the name

of the vessel. On the reverse the number, which corresponds with the number on the medal, and the date of the expiration of the enlistment for which the bar is given.

Marine Corps Good-conduct Medal

Authorized in 1896.

Obverse. In the center, encircled by a rope, a gunner standing behind a gun; below, a scroll bearing the inscription **Semper Fidelis.** The whole resting upon an anchor, the stock of which appears above, slightly to the left, and the flukes below, slightly to the right, the chain forming a circle around the edge, between the rope and the chain, the inscription **United States Marine Corps.**

Reverse. Legend **Fidelity Zeal Obedience** encircling a plain field on which is engraved the number, name of the recipient, the words **First Enlistment,** the year in which the enlistment began, and the year in which it ended.

Bronze, size 33 mm., attached to a clasp in the shape of a musket, and suspended by a red ribbon with a narrow blue stripe in the center, from a pin edged with rope and inscribed **U. S. Marine Corps.**

The additional bars are similar to the pin, engraved **2d Enlistment, 3d Enlistment,** etc., with the number corresponding to the number on the medal, and the years of the beginning and end of the enlistment.

PLATE LIII — UNITED STATES WAR MEDALS AND DECORATIONS

Army

Navy

Army Indian War Campaign Badge

CIVIL WAR CAMPAIGN BADGE

Navy

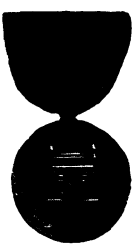
Army

Navy and Marine Corps, Nicaraguan Campaign Badge

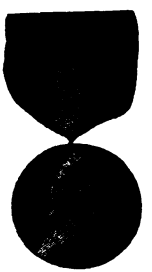
CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION CAMPAIGN BADGE

Navy Campaign Badge

Navy Battle of Manila Bay Medal



Army Campaign Badge



Navy West Indies Campaign Badge

WAR WITH SPAIN

Medal for the Battle of Manila Bay

Bust of Commodore Dewey in uniform, facing right. On truncation of bust, in very small letters, **D. C. French, 1898.** In field, to right, an anchor resting on a laurel wreath with star below. Inscription in field in ten lines, nine of which are separated by the bust. **The Gift — of the — people of the — United States — to the officers — and men of the — Asiatic Squadron — under the command — of Commodore — George Dewey.**

Reverse. A half-nude gunner seated upon a gun, holding a flag horizontally across his lap, below a tablet on which is stamped the name of one of the following ships: **U.S.S. Olympia, U.S.S. Boston, U.S.S. Baltimore, U.S.S. Concord, U.S.S. Petrel, U.S.S. Raleigh, U.S.R.C. McCullough.** Legend, **In . Memory . of . the . Victory . of . Manila . Bay . May 1, 1898.** Name and rank of recipient stamped on the edge.

Bronze, size 46 mm. Attached by two rings and one link, to a clasp pin, bearing in the center an eagle with wings spread, resting on conventionalized waves; to right, the hilt of a cross-handled sword, and to the left an olive branch; at each end, half of a wheel; the ribbon which is attached to the pin is one and one half inches wide, of three stripes, blue, yellow, and blue, the center stripe twice the width of the others.

West Indies Naval Campaign Medal

Bust of Admiral Sampson in uniform, facing left. Legend, **U. S. Naval Campaign . West Indies 1898.** In field to left, in three lines, **William T. Sampson;** to right, in three lines, **Commander in Chief.**

Reverse. Officer, gunner, and marine on deck of battleship, in action; below, tablet bearing the name of engagement for which the medal is given, and below that, the month and day.

The medal is of bronze, size 38 mm., suspended by a watered silk ribbon of three equal stripes, red, blue, and red, from an oblong clasp pin, edged with rope, inscribed with the name of the vessel.

West Indies Naval Campaign Medal for Specially Meritorious Service

Cross patté, in the center a medallion bearing an anchor encircled by a wreath of oak and laurel. Legend, **U. S. Naval . Campaign . West . Indies .** The four arms inscribed **Specially Meritorious Service . 1898.**

On the plain reverse is engraved the name of the recipient, service for which given, and date. Bronze, diameter of cross, 32 mm. Ribbon, watered silk, red.

The issue of this medal is authorized in the Resolution of Congress (Public Resolution, No. 17) providing for the West Indies Campaign Medal, to be given to the "officers and men of the Navy and Marine

Corps who rendered specially meritorious service otherwise than in battle," such as the rescue of the crews from the burning Spanish ships that were destroyed on July 3 off Santiago, Cuba; the sinking of the Merrimac in the channel of Santiago Harbor by Naval Constructor Hobson and the men with him; skirting Santiago Harbor and locating the exact position of the Spanish fleet by Lieutenant Victor Blue, and other deeds of like character.

Philippine Congressional Medal

Obverse. Three soldiers marching to left, the one in the center bearing an American flag. Legend, **Philippine Insurrection 1899.**

Reverse. Inscription in five lines **for Patriotism Fortitude and Loyalty** encircled by a wreath composed of a branch of palm and a branch of pine. Bronze, size, 33 mm. Numbered on edge.

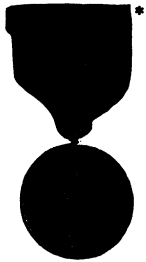
Ribbon one and one half inches wide, stripe of blue five eighths inch in center, flanked on each side by four narrow stripes, white, red, white, and blue.

Certificate of Merit Badge

Obverse. A Roman war eagle facing with head turned to left and wings partially extended. Legend, **Virtutis et Audaciae Monumentum et Praemium.**

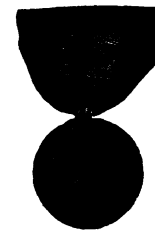
Reverse. An oak wreath inclosing the words **for merit,** above, **United States Army,** below, thirteen stars. Bronze, 33 mm. Numbered on edge.

PLATE LIV — UNITED STATES WAR MEDALS AND DECORATIONS



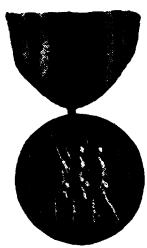
Army Campaign Badge

Navy Campaign Badge



Navy Haitian Campaign Badge

MEXICAN SERVICE



Army Philippine Congressional Medal

Army Philippine Insurrection Campaign Badge

Navy Philippine Campaign Badge

Army Cuban Pacification Campaign Badge

Army Cuban Occupation Campaign Badge

Navy Cuban Pacification Campaign Badge

* Courtesy, Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co.

Ribbon, one and one-half inches wide, very narrow white stripe in center flanked on each side by three stripes, red, white, and blue.

These badges were issued by order of the President to be given to each officer and enlisted man in the service who has received a Certificate of Merit. The authorization was published in General Orders No. 4, of the War Department, dated January 11, 1905.

Campaign Badges — Army.

Civil War

Draped bust of Lincoln facing three quarters to the right. Legend, **with malice toward none with charity for all.**

Reverse. Inscription in three lines, **The Civil War 1861–1865.** Encircled by a wreath of oak and laurel. Bronze, size 33 mm.

These, and all other campaign badges, are numbered on the edge.

First ribbon. Narrow white stripe in center, flanked by three stripes, blue, white, and red.

Second ribbon. Two equal stripes, blue and gray.

Indian Wars

Indian in war bonnet, on horseback, facing right, spear in right hand, above, **Indian Wars,** below, wreath composed of spearheads about two thirds around the edge, united in the center by the skull of a bull.

Reverse. An eagle with wings spread, perched on a military trophy consisting of a cannon, six rifles, and four standards, an Indian shield, quiver of arrows and three spears, a Cuban machete, and a Sulu kris. Above, **United States Army,** below, in two lines, **for Service,** and below that, thirteen stars. Bronze, size 33 mm.

Ribbon. Red with narrow borders of slightly darker red.

War with Spain

Castle with two small round towers at corners, said to be a modification of the castle that appears on the Royal Arms of Spain, the round towers possibly referring to the two Morro Castles, at Havana and Santiago de Cuba; above, **War with Spain;** below, **1898,** to right and left, separating the legend and date, a branch of the tobacco plant and a stalk of sugar cane.

Reverse as last. Bronze, size 33 mm.

First ribbon. Wide stripe of yellow in center, on each side a stripe of red bordered by a narrow stripe of blue.

Second ribbon. In center, three equal stripes, blue, yellow, and blue, bordered by narrow stripe of yellow.

Philippine Insurrection

Cocoanut palm tree bearing fruit. In field to right, scales; to left, Roman lamp. Legend, **Philippine Insurrection 1899.**

Reverse as last. Bronze, size 33 mm.

Ribbon. Broad stripe of blue in center, stripe of red on each side and narrow border of blue.

China Relief Expedition

Imperial, five-toed dragon, facing. Legend, **China Relief Expedition — 1900–1901.**

Reverse as last. Bronze, size 33 mm.

Ribbon. Yellow, with narrow blue borders.

Army of Cuban Pacification

Shield bearing the arms of Cuba, resting on fasces, surmounted by a liberty cap bearing a single star, branch of oak and laurel below, on each side a soldier in the service uniform of the United States Army, rifle at parade rest; above, in two lines, **Cuban Pacification,** below, **1906–1909.**

Reverse as last. Bronze, size 33 mm.

Ribbon. Wide olive stripe in center, flanked by narrow stripes of blue, white, and red.

Army of Cuban Occupation

Shield bearing the arms of Cuba resting on a fasces surmounted by a liberty cap on which is a single star, to right and left, branches of oak and laurel; above, the dates **1898–1902;** below, ornament consisting of a dot and two spearheads. Legend, **Army of Occupation Military Government of Cuba.**

Reverse as last. Bronze, size 33 mm.

Ribbon, three equal stripes, red, blue, and red, separated by narrow stripes of yellow, and a narrow stripe of blue on each edge.

Mexican Service Badge, 1911–1917

Obverse. Mexican Yucca plant in flower with mountains in the background as suggestive of Mexico. Above the Yucca plant are the words **Mexican Service** in the upper half and in the lower half **1911 1917,** arranged in a circle.

Reverse. Same as that on the Indian wars badge.

The medal is of bronze suspended from a brass bar by a silken ribbon.

Ribbon. Blue stripe in center, yellow stripe on either side and narrow borders of green.

Obverse: A reproduction of the ancient fort San Juan d'Ulloa, located on an island at the entrance to Vera Cruz harbor. Above the castle in the upper half is the word **Mexico** with **1911–1917** in the lower half.

Reverse as last. Bronze, size 33 mm.

Ribbon. Blue stripe in center, yellow stripe on either side, and narrow borders of green.

Campaign Badges — Navy and Marine Corps

Civil War — Navy

Representation of the conflict between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac.* Legend, **The Civil War, 1861–1865.**

Reverse. Eagle with wings spread resting on an anchor, below, in two lines, **For Service,** and below

that, branches of oak and laurel joined by a ribbon. Legend, **United States Navy.** Bronze, size 33 mm.

First ribbon. Watered silk, equal stripes of blue and gray.

Second ribbon. Plain silk, same colors.

Civil War — Marine Corps

The same as for the Navy, except the legend on the reverse, **United States Marine Corps.**

All of the following were issued for the two branches of the service, the respective obverses being from the same dies and the reverses differing only in legend — **United States Navy** or **United States Marine Corps.**

West Indies Campaign

View of Morro Castle, Harbor of Havana. Legend, **West Indies Campaign 1898.**

Reverse as last. Bronze, size 33 mm.

First ribbon. Watered silk, yellow with red stripe one eighth inch from each edge.

Second ribbon. Plain silk, in center three equal stripes, blue, yellow, and blue, bordered by narrow stripe of yellow.

Spanish Campaign

The same as the West Indies Campaign, except the legend on the obverse, which reads **Spanish Campaign 1898.** Navy, obverse, first ribbon. Marine Corps, obverse, second ribbon.

Philippine Campaign

View of the gate to the old walled city of Manila. Legend, **Philippine Campaign, 1899–1903,** the dates and inscription being separated by palm branches.

Reverse as last. Bronze, size 33 mm.

First ribbon. Watered silk, three equal stripes, red, yellow, and red.

Second ribbon. Plain silk, broad stripe of blue in center, stripe of red on each side, and narrow border of blue. Marine Corps obverse.

China Relief Expedition

Gate to the Forbidden City, Peking, dragon in the foreground. Legend, **China Relief Expedition, 1900.**

Reverse as last.

First ribbon. Watered silk, yellow with narrow black stripe, one eighth inch from edge. Navy, obverse.

Second ribbon. Plain silk, yellow with narrow blue borders. Marine Corps, obverse.

As in the case of the Army campaign badges, those of the Navy and Marine Corps were authorized by order of the President.

Cuban Pacification

Figure representing America, with sword suspended from girdle, in her left hand an American flag, her right arm extended, offering an olive branch to a

Cuban, tropical scene in background, dove of peace above. Legend, **Cuban Pacification, 1908.**

Reverse as last. Bronze, size 33 mm.

Ribbon. Plain silk, wide olive stripe in center, flanked by narrow stripes of blue, white, and red. Navy, obverse. Marine Corps, obverse.

Nicaraguan Campaign

Tropical scene with Mount Momotombo in the middle distance. Legend, **Nicaraguan Campaign, 1912.** Branch of laurel to right and branch of oak to left of date.

Reverse as last. Bronze, size 33 mm.

Ribbon. Plain silk, broad stripe of red in center, stripe of blue on each side and narrow red borders. Navy, obverse. Marine Corps, obverse.

Haitian Campaign

Awarded to officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who participated in the operations in Haiti between July 9, 1915, and December 6, 1915, which resulted in the defeat of the revolutionists and the establishment of a strong government.

A design representing a portion of the coast line of the island with the sea in the foreground. To the left is a palm tree and around the upper edge of the medal is the inscription **Haitian Campaign,** while below the design is the date **1915.**

Ribbon. Plain silk, narrow blue stripe flanked by two stripes of red of a little greater width and broad blue borders.

Gold and Silver Life-saving Medals

By Act of Congress on June 20, 1874, gold and silver life-saving medals were established. The gold medal is awarded to "those only who by extreme and heroic daring have endangered their lives in saving or endeavoring to save lives from the perils of the sea." The medal is made of solid gold.

Obverse. A design representing a boat's crew rescuing a man from a stormy sea, the design being surrounded by the inscription **United States of America. Act of Congress, June 20, 1874.**

Reverse. A scroll upon which is engraved the name of the recipient, the deed for which the medal is awarded, and the date, the scroll being surmounted by a spread eagle and having on one side of it the figure of a woman and on the other side an anchor and the sails of a ship, the design being surrounded by the inscription **In testimony of heroic deeds in saving life from the perils of the sea.** The medal is suspended from a clasp of gold representing the head of an eagle, the clasp being suspended by a scarlet silk ribbon.

The silver medal is awarded to "those who have endangered their lives in saving lives from the perils of the sea or in succoring the shipwrecked." The medal is made of solid silver.

Obverse. An allegorical figure of a woman rescuing another from the sea, the design being surrounded by the inscription **United States of America. Act of Congress. June 20, 1874.**

Reverse. A wreath surrounded by the inscription **In testimony of heroic deeds in saving life from the perils of the sea.** The name of the recipient and the deed for which the medal was granted is engraved within the wreath. The medal is suspended from a silver clasp representing the head of an eagle, the clasp being suspended by a light blue silk ribbon.

Medals and Badges of various designs are awarded for excellence in small arms firing in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

CHAPTER XXXIV

RIBBONS OF MEDALS AND BADGES

NOTHING is more puzzling to the average citizen than these little ribbons.

The fact is that each little ribbon and each vertical stripe of color therein has a deep and honorable significance. Every one and three eighths inches of the stripe denotes that the bearer is the possessor of a medal awarded for valor, or the possessor of a badge for service in some campaign.

As the various medals are too cumbersome to wear at all times, the ribbons of the medals and badges are authorized to be worn in their stead with prescribed uniform.

Medals and badges are worn by the Officers only on the full dress uniform and by the enlisted men only on the dress uniform on occasions of ceremony.

The ribbons of medals and badges are worn on various other uniforms on occasions of ceremonies prescribed by the regulations and on all uniforms in time of war.

Plates LVI and LVII show the colors and arrangement of these various ribbons.[1]

[1] Courtesy of the American Numismatic Society, from whose monograph "United States War Medals," by B. L. Belden, most of these are reproduced.

Distinguished Service Cross, Army

Medal of Honor Army and Navy

Distinguished Service Medal, Army

Mexican Campaign, Army and Navy

Navy Good Conduct Medal

Haitian Campaign Navy and Marine Corps

Navy Good Conduct Medal. Second Medal

Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal

Medal for the Battle of Manila Bay

West Indies Naval Campaign Medal. 1898

Medal for Specially Meritorious Service, West Indies Naval Campaign. 1898

Philippine Congressional Medal

Certificate of Merit Badge

Campaign Badge, Civil War, Army, First Ribbon

Campaign Badge, Civil War, Army, Navy and Marine Corps, Second Ribbon

Campaign Badge, Indian Wars, Army

Campaign Badge, War with Spain, Army, First Ribbon

Campaign Badge. War with Spain, Army; West Indies Campaign, Navy and Marine Corps; Spanish Campaign, Navy and Marine Corps—Second Ribbon

Campaign Badge. Philippine Insurrection, Army; Philippine Campaign, Navy and Marine Corps—Second Ribbon

Campaign Badge. China Relief Expedition, Army; China Relief Expedition, Navy and Marine Corps—Second Ribbon

Campaign Badge. Cuban Pacification, Army, Navy and Marine Corps

Campaign Badge. Cuban Occupation, Army

Campaign Badge. Civil War, Navy and Marine **Corps, First** Ribbon

Campaign Badge. West Indies Campaign, Navy and Marine Corps; Spanish Campaign, Navy **and Marine Corps—First Ribbon**

Campaign Badge. Philippine Campaign, Navy **and Marine** Corps, First Ribbon

Campaign Badge. China Relief Expedition, Navy **and Marine** Corps, First Ribbon

Campaign Badge. Nicaraguan Campaign, Navy **and Marine** Corps

CHAPTER XXXV

FOREIGN MEDALS AND DECORATIONS

In foreign countries, which for centuries have had their royalty and nobility, the custom of decorating celebrities as well as those who have been of service to the crown had its origin. In order to preserve the distinctions of rank and service the decorations bestowed were of different orders. Nearly all of the older foreign medals and decorations are divided into a number of grades. In some orders the recipient starts in the lowest grade and passes to the highest, while in others the grades were established for various classes of nobility.

The Victoria Cross

GREAT BRITAIN

The Victoria Cross was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1856. The decoration consists of a bronze cross, pattée, one and a half inches across, with raised edges. On the obverse, in the center, is a lion *passant* gardant standing upon the royal crown, while below the crown are the words, **For Valour**, on a semicircular scroll. The reverse has raised edges like the obverse, while the date of the act for which the decoration is be-

stowed is engraved in a circle in the center. The cross is suspended by means of a plain link from a V, which is part of the clasp, ornamented with laurel leaves, through which the ribbon passes, and on the back of this clasp is engraved the name, rank, and ship or regiment of the recipient. The ribbon, one and a half inches wide, is blue for the Royal Navy and crimson for the Army.

The Distinguished Service Order

GREAT BRITAIN

The distinguished service order was established in 1886. The badge consists of a gold cross, pattée, convexed, enameled white, edged with gold, having on one side in the center, within a wreath of laurel enameled green, the imperial crown in gold, upon a red-enameled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath, and on a similar red ground, the royal cipher. The badge hangs from the ribbon by a gold clasp ornamented with laurel, while another similar clasp is worn at the top of the ribbon, which has a wide red center and narrow blue edges.

The Distinguished Service Medal

GREAT BRITAIN

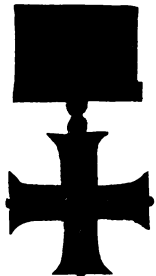
This medal was established October 14, 1914, to be awarded petty officers and men of the Royal Navy, and noncommissioned officers and men of the Royal

PLATE LVII — FOREIGN WAR MEDAL AND DECORATIONS

Victoria Cross

Distinguished Service Order

Distinguished Service Cross



Military Cross

GREAT BRITAIN

Legion of Honor

Military Medal

Croix de Guerre

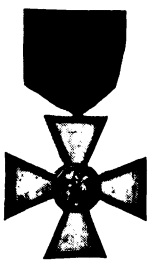
FRANCE

Order of Leopold

BELGIUM

Order of the Crown

ITALY



Cross of St. George

RUSSIA

Order of the White Eagle

SERBIA

Order of St. Sava

SERBIA

Order of the Rising Sun

JAPAN

Marines, and all other persons holding corresponding positions in the naval forces. The medal bears on one side the effigy of King George V in naval uniform, with the legend **Georgius V Britt: Omn: Rex et Ind: Imp.** and on the reverse the inscription **For Distinguished Service**, surmounted by a crown and encircled by a wreath of laurel. It hangs from its ribbon (wide blue edges with a narrow blue stripe between two narrow white stripes) by means of a straight silver clasp.

Military Cross

GREAT BRITAIN

This decoration, instituted on December 31, 1914, is entirely an Army decoration, and no person is eligible to receive it unless he is a captain, a commissioned officer of a lower grade, or a warrant officer in the Army, Indian Army, or Colonial Forces. The medal consists of an ornamental silver cross, on each arm of which is an imperial crown. In the center is the imperial cipher **G.R.I.** and the cross hangs by its top arm from the plain silver clasp through which the ribbon passes. The white ribbon has a purple central stripe, thus showing three stripes of equal width.

The Legion of Honor

FRANCE

The Légion d'Honneur was instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte, on May 19, 1802, for rewarding distinguished military and civil services.

The original cross of the Legion of Honor was a white-enameled gold badge, with five double-pointed rays, each point being tipped with a silver ball. Between the arms of the cross appeared a green-enameled wreath of oak and laurel, while in the center of the obverse, on a silver gilt ground, was the effigy of Napoleon, surrounded by a riband of blue enamel, with the inscription **Napoléon Empereur des Français,** in gold lettering. The reverse was similar, but bore the imperial eagle in the center, with the words *Honneur et Patrie* on the blue riband. The badge itself was surmounted by an imperial crown for suspension. The present badge is much the same, but has on the obverse the female head, symbolic of the Republic, surrounded by the blue riband bearing the words: **République Française, 1870.** The reverse has two crossed tricolored flags, with the wording *Honneur et Patrie.* A green-enameled wreath is also provided for suspension in place of the crown. The ribbon is red.

Médaille Militaire

FRANCE

This medal, established in 1852, is awarded only to general officers in command of armies and to non-commissioned officers and men of the Navy and Army who especially distinguish themselves in action. It is the highest decoration an enlisted man can receive. The decoration has a silver rim formed of a wreath of

laurel leaves tied at top and bottom with narrow silver-gilt ribbons. In the center of the obverse is a gilt female head, symbolic of the Republic, on a roughened gilt ground, the whole being surrounded by a narrow riband of blue enamel, bearing the words **République Française 1870** in gilt letters. The center of the reverse is inscribed with the words **Valeur et Discipline**. Above the medal is a trophy of arms consisting of crossed cannons, a cuirass, anchor, swords and muskets, and above this is the ring through which the orange, green-edged ribbon passes.

Croix de Guerre

FRANCE

This bronze cross was established by the French Government in a law of April 8, 1915. It is awarded for gallantry in action to soldiers or sailors of all ranks, officers included. The decoration consists of a cross with the point or hilt of a sword jutting from its innermost angles, surmounted by a round placque showing the female head, symbolic of the Republic, surrounded by a riband bearing the words **République Française**. The medal is suspended by a ring from a red-edged green ribbon, through which run five narrow red stripes. A bronze star on the ribbon indicates a mention in division orders; a gold star, mention in corps orders; a bronze, gold-plated palm leaf, mention in orders published to the whole army. A solid gold palm leaf replaces seven bronze ones.

Order of St. George

RUSSIA

This Order was founded in 1769 by the Empress Catherine II. The badge consists of a gold, white-enameled cross, pattée, with, in the center, a representation of St. George fighting the dragon. A similar silver cross is given to noncommissioned officers and men of the Army and Navy for gallantry in action. The ribbon is orange colored and has three black bars running through it.

Order of Leopold

BELGIUM

This Order was instituted in 1832 by King Leopold I. The badge consists of a gold, white-enameled, Maltese cross with V-shaped extremities to its arms, resting upon a wreath of oak and laurel enameled green. In the center, on a circular black ground, is the rampant lion of Belgium in gold, surrounded by a circular crimson riband, bearing the words **L'Union fait la force.** The badge is surmounted by a gold crown, at the top of which is a ring through which the purple ribbon passes. The decorations awarded to military officers for services in the field have crossed swords between the cross and the crown, while those bestowed upon civilians in time of peace are without the swords.

Order of the Rising Sun

JAPAN

This order was founded in 1875, and comprises eight different classes, various of which are conferred upon civilian celebrities and officers, noncommissioned officers, or men of the Army or Navy for gallant service in war or for distinguished services in peace. The medal has a red-enameled center representing the sun, from which radiate thirty-two double-pointed rays of gold and white enamel. It is suspended from three blossoms and a leaf of Paulonia. The lowest class of the order wears the Kini leaf in place of the Paulonia. The ribbon is white with red borders.

Order of St. Sava

SERBIA

The Order of St. Sava was founded on January 23, 1883. The medal is a gold maltese cross, enameled white, with gold knobs on the points. On the center of the obverse is an oval red-enameled medallion, with the effigy of St. Sava surrounded by a blue band, bearing the motto **By his labors he acquired all** in old Serbian characters. The reverse consists of a gold embossed medallion bearing the cipher **MI,** with the crown above; between the limbs of the cross a gold double-headed crowned eagle, wings displayed and inverted; on the breast, a shield charged with the arms of Serbia. In the upper limb of the cross is a

gold fleur-de-lys attached to the royal crown. The ribbon, which varies in width for the various classes, is white moire with pale blue border.

Order of the White Eagle

SERBIA

The Order of the White Eagle was instituted by King Milan I, in February, 1883. The medal is a crowned white-enameled, double-headed eagle, with wings displayed and inverted, all traced in gold and surmounted by the royal crown suspended from a ring, attached to a pale red ribbon, with borders of steel blue. On the breast of the eagle is an oval shield, displaying the arms of Serbia. The reverse shows an oval shield of gold with the cipher **MI** beneath the crown.

Order of the Crown

ITALY

King Victor Emanuel II instituted the Order of the Crown on February 20, 1868. Its emblem is a plain expanding cross, enameled white, edged with gold, embellished in the quarters with golden love-knots. In the center is a round escutcheon, enameled azure, gold-edged, charged with the iron crown. The ribbon is red, with a narrow white central stripe. There are several other designs for the center escutcheon having varied significance, but the iron crown is that more generally used.

CHAPTER XXXVI

DEFINITIONS OF GUNS

A GUN is a metallic tube from which projectiles are thrown by the explosive force of a given charge of gunpowder with a given muzzle velocity, or by the expansion of some highly compressed gas.

A mortar is a short, heavy metallic tube using a high angle of fire.

A rifle is a gun whose bore has cut on its surface a number of spiral "grooves," into which the soft metal of the rotating band on the projectile is forced, thus imparting to the projectile a motion of rotation. The raised portions between the grooves are called "lands."

The object in rifling a gun is to impart to the shell a rapid rotation about its axis, and thus give it the powers of a gyroscope. These powers resist any deflection of the shell's longitudinal axis and prevent the shell from "tumbling." If it were not thus given gyroscopic properties, with great power to resist deflecting influences, inaccuracies would result.

A built-up gun is a term applied to all guns made up of different parts, the idea being to get an assemblage of parts best able to resist the pressures of the powder gas. The gun may be built up of different

metals. The most usual forms are: (1) the built-up gun with initial pressure obtained by shrinkage, the exterior parts being heated to go over the interior parts (used in our Navy); and (2) the "wire-wound" gun (used to some extent in our Army).

The bore of a gun is the hole in the gun extending from the breech face to the muzzle face of the tube. It forms a path for the projectile, and also serves to contain the powder charge before firing, as well as to confine the powder gases after firing.

The caliber of a gun is the diameter of a cylinder which touches the highest points of all the lands.

The word "caliber" is also used in connection with the length of the gun, meaning the length of the tube or bore divided by the diameter of the bore. A 50-caliber 12-inch B. L. R. is 50 calibers in length from the breech face to the muzzle face of the tube or bore, i.e., $50 \times 12'' = 600''$.

Designation of Guns. Guns are usually named or designated either by (1) caliber in inches, followed by the length of bore in calibers and the mark of the gun, or (2) weight of projectile expressed in pounds for small caliber guns (1 to 6 pounders), followed by the mark of the guns; thus, 14-inch 45 cal., Mark I, mod. 1.

Guns Classed Aboard Ship. The following is the classification for battleships and armored cruisers: (1) main battery; (2) secondary battery; (3) minor-caliber guns; (4) landing guns; (5) field guns; and (6) small arms.

Main-battery Guns. All guns of and above eight inches in caliber constitute the "main battery."

Secondary-battery Guns. All guns of and above four inches in caliber up to and including seven inches in caliber constitute the secondary-battery guns.

Torpedo-defense battery constitutes all guns designated to repel torpedo attacks. It generally consists of all secondary-battery guns, but may include main-battery guns.

On small vessels, such as destroyers, the guns carried constitute the "battery," without any prefixed designation.

Minor-caliber guns include all guns of a caliber greater than small arms and less than four inches in caliber.

Field guns are of three-inch caliber and are supplied with field carriages for use on shore. They are lighter in weight and shorter than torpedo-defense guns of the same caliber.

Both guns are supplied with mounts for use in small boats, such as launches and cutters.

Semi-automatic guns are those in which the force of explosion ejects the fired cartridge case and leaves the breech so that it clears automatically when another cartridge is properly inserted.

Automatic guns are those in which the force of explosion is used to eject the fired cartridge case and load another cartridge. When ammunition is properly supplied no force but pressure on the trigger is required for continuous fire.

Machine guns are those which, with proper ammunition supply, fire continuously when a crank or lever is turned. Unlike an automatic gun, the machine gun must have its mechanism operated by outside power.

Small arms are rifles fired from the shoulder, and pistols.

Subcaliber Guns. A gun is called a subcaliber gun when it is used, mounted inside or outside a larger gun, for short-range gunnery practice. One-pounders and small-arm rifles are used for this purpose.

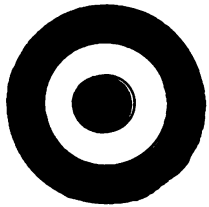
A breech mechanism, or fermeture, is a mechanical device for closing the rear end of the chamber or bore of a breech-loading gun. The term includes the breechblock or plug, all mechanism contained in or with it, and the necessary operating gear.

The muzzle velocity of a gun is the speed at which the projectile leaves the gun and is measured in feet per second. The higher the muzzle velocity of a gun of given size, the more powerful the gun, the longer the range, and the straighter the trajectory. The trajectory is the path of the projectile through the air.

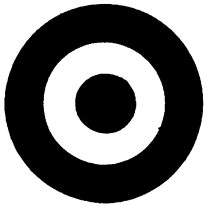
A **torpedo** is a weapon carrying a head filled with gun cotton and so fitted with motive gear that after firing it runs by its own machinery beneath the water and explodes when it comes in contact with some solid object.

PLATE LVIII — DISTINCTIVE MARKINGS OF AIRCRAFT

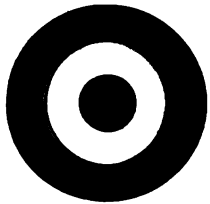
UNITED STATES



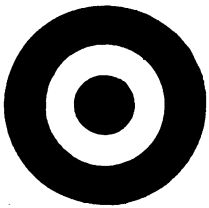
GREAT BRITAIN



FRANCE



BELGIUM



ITALY

RUSSIA

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

TURKEY

CHAPTER XXXVII

AIRCRAFT

It is extremely rare to find a layman who is familiar with the general types of aircraft now in use, or their purposes. The word *aircraft* applies to both "lighter-than-air" and "heavier-than-air" craft. In the former class is included what is commonly called the free or spherical balloons, sausage or kite balloons, and the type of machine known as the dirigible, Blimp, or Zeppelin. The spherical balloons are called "free balloons" for the reason that they are generally used in cross-country flights for the purpose of taking observations of both geographical and meteorological natures. The kite balloon is a long sausage-shaped affair, generally moored to the ground for land observations, or to a battleship or merchantman for sea-work. This type renders invaluable assistance in war, both on the battle-front and in the naval service. The great class of dirigibles, developments and modifications of the Zeppelins, are a combination of the gas bag, which affords the necessary lift to counteract gravity, and the gas engines, which furnish the means of propulsion. There are innumerable types and sizes of the dirigible, one well-known model being the English Blimp. The great things expected of the

dirigible have not so far been realized, to any material extent, owing to its unmanageability in rough weather and to the greater speed of its natural foe, the airplane. It has, nevertheless, many real advantages for scouting and patrol work, such as great range of speed and ability to remain in the air for long periods of time.

When one speaks of the airplane, it creates in the mind of the average listener a vague impression of a machine with an engine and wings. There are, however, many distinct types and varieties of the airplane, each adapted to some particular form of service. We have also the seaplane and hydroplane and the flying boat. The airplane commonly consists of one, two, or three wings or planes; a fuselage, or body; and one or more engines, with a structure below the body known as the landing chassis. Locomotion is afforded by propellers, driven through the medium of gasoline engines. If the propellers are ahead of the machine, as is now generally the case, the machine is known as a tractor. If, on the other hand, the propellers are placed in the rear, in the manner of the screw on a boat, the craft is known as a pusher. Again, the airplane is commonly known as a monoplane, biplane, or triplane, depending upon the number of wings.

If we take one of the various land machines, remove the landing chassis, and put in its stead one or two floats or pontoons, shaped like small decked-over boats, we will have the seaplane or hydroplane. This

type of machine is used in training naval air pilots, and, to some extent, for reconnoitering and convoying. It is not, however, as seaworthy as it should be when it becomes necessary to land in rough water, nor does it possess the carrying capacity desirable for anti-submarine and similar work which necessitates the carrying of large quantities of bombs. The flying boat is, to all intents and purposes, a light, well-built boat with wings attached, which may carry anywhere from one to four or five engines, and from one to five or more pilots and passengers.

Our Navy is composed of various types, with their own distinctive qualifications.

The aërial service is divided into special branches, such as the scouting service, the photographic service, the bombarding service, the direction of artillery fire, and the fighting service.

The rôle of the scouting plane is to give the General Staff information regarding the situations of the enemy and to transmit orders from one point of the front to the other.

Artillery fire is directed by airplanes, generally biplanes fitted with wireless sets. Each group of artillery has aviation squadrons or balloons for the spotting of the fall of shots, the observance of movements of troops, and the directing of the fire. These planes are of moderate speed and carry two or three passengers.

The photographic service plays its unique and important part. Specialists on aërial photography are

constantly taking pictures of the enemy's lines, and the ever-changing map of the battlefield is thus kept up to date.

The bombarding airplanes, whose rôle is to destroy the enemy's ammunition stations, railroads, cantonments, and factories, is generally large, heavy, and comparatively slow, and operates mainly at night.

The rôle of the fighting machine is very complex. It must protect the observing and photography airplanes and must destroy the enemy airplanes. It is exceedingly fast.

The technical elements to be considered in aërial combat are based upon the qualities of the airplanes engaged, such as armament, speed, facility in handling, and climbing. If the machine possesses these four technical superiorities of the ideal fighting airplane, then its pilot has all the tactical advantages on his side.

The technical elements are identical in all airplanes of the same type, but their employment in combat, i.e., their tactical application, varies with the ability of the individual pilot in each particular case. The utilization of the tactical elements is so dependent upon the intelligent application by the pilot that it often occurs that airplanes technically inferior in all points obtain tactical advantages by reason of the courage and skill of their pilots, and even absolute victories, over adversaries better armed, faster, and more easily handled.

The distinguishing marks for the aircraft of the principal nations are shown on Plate LVIII. These marks are painted on the upper side of each upper wing and on the lower side of each lower wing of aëroplanes and on the upper and lower sides of the gas bags of dirigible airships and of balloons. They are also painted on the sides of the fuselage near the bow and in many cases on the sides of the vertical rudders.

HOW TO REMEMBER RANK INSIGNIA

A golden seed (Bar) {Ensign, USN / 2d Lieut., USA} was planted, from which grew the silver trunk (Bar) {Jr. Lieut., USN / 1st Lieut., USA} of a maple tree. From this trunk sprung two silver limbs (Bars) {Lieutenant, USN / Captain, USA}, on which grew golden leaves {Lieut. Commander, USN / Major, USA}. In the fall these leaves turned to silver {Commander, USN / Lieut. Colonel, USA}. Over the tree one night hovered an eagle {Captain, USN / Colonel, USA}, and above all twinkled the silver stars {Admirals, USN / Generals, USA}.

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